

Soviet Bloc Proposals Draw Mixed Reaction From Allies

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States and West European allies have reacted with public expressions of interest in the Warsaw Pact's call for an East-West nonaggression treaty, but in private the proposal is often described as another Soviet attempt to hinder the possible deployment of new NATO nuclear missiles at the end of the year.

Official statements in West Germany, Britain and France have been largely favorable, following the standard form of welcoming any Soviet or Warsaw Pact statement that suggests peaceful intentions. The tone of these remarks has been similar to that used by President Ronald Reagan in greeting them, and some governments, notably that of Spain, found Mr.

Reagan's reply positive and diplomatic. Particular caution in formulating replies was evident in West Germany where East-West relations and the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles were the major issues in the national elections in March.

In Britain, where less caution was expected, a particularly positive remark about the pact's proposals by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym was taken less as a reflection of the Thatcher government's attitude than as a sign that elections may be held there this year and that increased regard for some segments of public opinion is now thought politically advisable.

This general European sensitivity to the suggestions from Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, on

limiting nuclear weapons and the subsequent nonaggression proposals growing out of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact last week, was seen as the most important factor behind the decision to send Vice President George Bush to visit the European allies at the end of the month.

A diplomat in Paris, who asked not to be quoted by name, said Sunday night, "Bush is unlikely to have any specifics to offer, but under the circumstances, the United States doesn't want to leave this business of selling peace so hard to the Soviet side alone."

The tour by Mr. Bush through Europe will follow the visit of a high-ranking West German Social Democratic delegation to Moscow starting Monday, and three days of West German-Soviet government talks, involving Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in Bonn starting Jan. 16.

In West Germany, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the government is going "to examine the proposals very seriously." The remark was standard usage, but the Christian Democrat-led coalition in Bonn must pay particular attention to appearing receptive to such initiatives during a period when the Social Democratic Party is eager to cast itself as a "peace party" or the organization most determined to lower the level of East-West confrontation.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, pointing out that there are clauses renouncing force in all the existing bilateral treaties between the Soviet Union and those of the Soviet bloc, said they have little meaning against the reality of the intervention in Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, and Soviet pressure on Poland.

"It's through concrete action in Afghanistan and at the disarmament negotiations that the Soviet Union could augment the weight of its new proposals," Mr. Kohl said.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, the Soviet proposal was regarded with some disdain. One official commented that the alliance's declaration in Bonn in June 1982 that its arms would only be used "to reply to aggression" hardly seemed to have stirred Western public opinion or the Soviet government.

The most direct official dismissal of the Warsaw Pact initiative came from the French Ministry of External Relations which had, early last fall, predicted a major Soviet propaganda initiative in late 1982 and at the beginning of 1983.

The French statement said, "The best way for a state to serve peace is not by adding new documents to the United Nations Charter, but by respecting its obligations, and, in particular, by abstaining from any use of force."

U.K. Women Fight U.S. Missiles From A Muddy Garrison

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

GREENHAM COMMON, England — During the past 15 months, an unlikely human tableau has emerged here as the symbol of resistance among the British public to deployment of U.S. cruise missiles later this year. It is a battered, charmed tea kettle over a small campfire, with scores of mud-splattered women gathered around, insulated from the damp cold, they say, by anti-nuclear fervor.

No opposition politician's speech or clergyman's cry of alarm — of which there have been many — can match the growing impact of the Greenham Common women's peace camp.

Nor is the visit of Vice President George Bush to Britain and other Western European countries — announced by President Ronald Reagan during the weekend as a move to consult with U.S. allies on the arms issues — likely to diminish the women's convictions.

There is an unequivocal challenge to the plans of President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to deploy 96 of the subsonic, unmanned medium-range nuclear weapons in bunkers on the air base just across the high, chain link fence from where the women live.

Little used for almost 20 years, the base, on a plain about 60 miles (about 100 kilometers) west of London, is the officially commissioned home of the 501st Tactical Missile Wing of the U.S. 3d Air Force. In 11 months, preparations are complete, cruise missile deployments are to begin — the first in Europe, unless stopped by an arms control agreement or a dramatic policy reversal.

Greenham Common is there-

fore a focal point for one of the great political questions of 1983: Will a new generation of U.S. nuclear weapons, a new round in the arms race, ultimately go ahead?

The decisive superpower negotiations, where any bargain might be struck, are far away in Geneva. In fact, few of the women seem to know many of the details of the recent proposals by the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov or of President Reagan's responses. The attitude expressed here is more a contagious emotionalism — a sentiment that seems to be spreading widely in British society.

Greenham Common is becoming a unique symbol, said Wendy Chivers, 28, a cook, "because it is women joining together to stop the weapons of war. In the past, we were just there when it was over to pick up the pieces."

The presence in the country of strong feelings against the missiles is undeniable. A December survey by Market and Opinion Research International found that 58 percent of those questioned were opposed to letting the cruise missiles be deployed in Britain. Among women, 64 percent were against the missiles.

With a national election expected in the next year, the lines are sharply drawn in British politics over the nuclear issue. While Prime Minister Thatcher remains the United States' staunchest European supporter of nuclear deployment, the country's opposition parties — Labor and the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance — are critical of her policy by different degrees. Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, is committed to complete unilateral nuclear disarmament — and to keeping the cruise missiles out. That is the only acceptable



Women tried to block five busloads of American servicemen arriving in December at the British air base at Greenham Common, where missiles are to be deployed.

outcome for the peace camp protesters.

"We will remain here until we are certain that there will be no cruise," said Bee Burgess, 21, an art student and a four-month resident of the camp who was echoing the resolve of others, ranging in age from 17 to 70, who have come to stay.

They say they are unfazed by winter conditions and squalid discomfort. Many sleep protected only by plastic covers. There is no running water or sanitation. Yet undeterred by repeated arrests for civil disobedience, threats of eviction by unfriendly local authorities and separation from their loved ones, new recruits keep coming.

The most spectacular demonstration was on Dec. 12 when, despite a driving, cold rain, about 30,000 women — just women because they believe it is more effective that way — joined hands in a massive ring around the nine-mile perimeter of the base. Before dawn on New Year's Day, 44 women scaled the fence and many spent more than an hour sing-

ing and dancing atop one of the future silos before they were all arrested.

Security precautions at the base have been significantly increased, and there is no doubt that British officials are jittery.

According to American officials at 3d Air Force, the Ministry of Defense last week took the unusual step of overruling U.S. officers who had invited two American journalists to look around.

While virtually the entire complement of military at Greenham Common are Americans — eventually there will be 1,600 — the base remains technically in command of the British Air Force.

The peace camp at Greenham Common was established in September 1981 by 50 women who had marched 120 miles in 10 days from Cardiff, Wales. A few claimed themselves to be a front gate of the base but were ignored, so when the protest ended, a camp was pitched and soon became self-sustaining.

One of those early protesters, Helen John, 45, was sued for di-

vorced recently by her husband, who said she had forgotten him and their five children. Her response, from Brussels "where she is attending an international women's peace demonstration," was: "Sometimes one's own children must take second place."

With each episode in the protest, the public has paid increasing attention to the camp, and others have been started. There are now at least eight peace camps around the country — six outside U.S. installations, one at a British Air Force base and one outside a factory that produces warheads for the British Trident nuclear submarine program.

The country's largest anti-nuclear group, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, obviously supports the aims of the campers. But the Greenham Common women are proud of their independent status and the fact that many are new political action, supported in part, they say, by contributions efficiently delivered daily by the British mail.

Vogel Goes to Moscow For Talks on Missiles

United Press International

MOSCOW — Hans-Jochen Vogel, opposition candidate for chancellor in West Germany, arrived Monday for talks with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, on nuclear missile reductions in Europe.

Western analysts said Mr. Vogel's visit, following a trip to Washington last week, is part of his effort to portray himself as a potential nuclear leader.

He met with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz while in Washington.

Mr. Vogel is scheduled to confer Tuesday with Mr. Andropov and Boris Ponomarev, a foreign policy official, and separately with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He is to depart Wednesday.

Mr. Vogel was met at the airport

by Zinaida Kruglova, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Mr. Vogel, who succeeded Helmut Schmidt, West Germany's former chancellor, as leader of the Social Democratic Party, would like "to succeed somehow in making it unnecessary" for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe later this year, a Western diplomat said.

"I will give our neighbor exactly the same message I gave our ally in Washington," Mr. Vogel said in a television interview Sunday. "I will tell them that the number of people in our country and on the whole Continent is increasing who urgently demand an end to the arms race."

Mr. Vogel is considered more moderate than his Christian Democrat opponent, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and therefore more acceptable to Moscow, which has made West Germany the centerpiece of its arms reduction strategy.

The Soviet Union began an intensive public relations campaign before the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev to portray Moscow's arms reduction proposals as reasonable.

NATO diplomats say the goal of the campaign is to promote the election of candidates in Western Europe who do not insist that all of the Soviet Union's intermediate-range SS-20 missiles be dismantled as a condition for canceling deployment of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles.

Mudge Resigns Post As Namibia Leader

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Dirk Mudge announced his resignation as chairman of the South-West Africa council of ministers Monday following a disagreement with the South African-appointed administrator-general of the territory, also known as Namibia.

His disagreement with Danie Hough, the administrator-general, stemmed from a decision by Namibia's National Assembly, which is dominated by the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Mr. Mudge, not to celebrate South African national holidays in the territory.

Laxalt Sees Reagan Planning Rise In Taxes After '84 to Cut Deficit

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's closest ally in Congress has forecast that Mr. Reagan will tackle the prospect of ever-higher federal deficits by endorsing a contingency plan for increasing taxes after 1984.

Senator Paul Laxalt, the Nevada Republican, said Sunday that he believes Mr. Reagan has adopted "a wholly different perspective" on the fiscal problems confronting his administration. This has come as a result of candid meetings the president has held in the last week with his economic advisers and Republicans from the House and Senate, Mr. Laxalt said.

"He recognizes unless something bold and decisive is done, that we're going to have a terribly difficult couple of years in every way," Mr. Laxalt said on a television news program. Asked if he thought the president would move in directions being urged on him by senior Republicans, he said, "I think he's going to move. I predict that he will."

Mr. Laxalt advocated an economic game plan that would trigger higher taxes in the years ahead if they should be needed to overcome recurring annual deficits of \$200 billion to \$300 billion, a prospect that he has described as "a little terrifying."

The budget deficit for fiscal 1984 is expected to exceed \$200 billion. Last week, the president was told

that, without further action, this would rise to \$288 billion by 1988.

Mr. Laxalt, who will soon become general chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that he would not now favor higher taxes, a step that Mr. Reagan seemed virtually to have ruled out when he described it last Wednesday as "the wrong thing to do when you're coming out of a recession."

The senator said, however, that business and financial markets need assurances that something will be done to head off even higher "out-year deficits" in case the economy does not improve sufficiently. Without such assurances, Mr. Laxalt suggested, interest rates will never come down to reasonable levels.

"If supply-side works, as we hope that it does," Mr. Laxalt said, referring to supply-side economics, "fine, that'll give you a given result. But if we get into that fourth or fifth year and those results haven't materialized, I think we should safeguard [against that] on a formula basis to trigger in some additional revenue in those years."

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat, who appeared on the television program with Mr. Laxalt, objected to mention of what he called "supply-side quackery" and suggested that more direct government action is needed to bring down interest rates.

Mr. Moynihan said he believed that there is little hope of making substantial cuts in the forthcoming

budget. "The deficit is so big that no cut gets you much," Mr. Moynihan said. Even if the president proposed abolition of the Defense Department, "all of it — the Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, Navy," Mr. Moynihan observed, all Mr. Reagan would accomplish is that "he might balance the 1985 budget."

Mr. Laxalt disagreed that budget cuts would be futile and called the currently projected 1984 deficit of \$200 billion intolerable. But he said Mr. Reagan's plan for a \$33-billion cut in domestic spending would not work unless it were part of a broader-gauged program.

"I'm a hawk," Mr. Laxalt declared, "but I also recognize that politically, unless the defense budget comes in for a fair-share cut, without impairing the overall program, we simply are not going to effect the budget cuts we need."

On another television news program Sunday, Sen. William L. Armstrong, Colorado, the second-ranking Republican member of the Budget Committee, joined the call for cuts in military spending.

He said he hoped that Mr. Reagan would propose a series of "very bold spending reductions, even abolishing whole programs like Amtrak and the Clinch River breeder reactor, and, if necessary, revenue-sharing and subway construction and you name it" to reduce the projected deficit by at least half.

Thatcher Tours Battlefields, Lays Wreath at Falklands War Grave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain continued her visit to the Falkland Islands Monday with a helicopter tour of battlefields and lonely settlements.

Mrs. Thatcher, with her husband, Denis, set off to see the South Atlantic island colony that was recaptured by British troops from Argentina last year after a 74-day war.

On the second day of her visit, the prime minister was visiting San Carlos beachheads, where 3,000 British troops landed on May 21 and Argentine planes sank two British warships.

She also laid a wreath at a British war grave at Goose Green, site of a land battle, and toured Bluff Cove, where 50 British soldiers died when Argentine jets bombed their landing ship.

Mrs. Thatcher planned to be back in Stanley Monday night for a reception to which all 1,800 islanders have been invited.

In Britain, there were suggestions by Mrs. Thatcher's critics that, with an election due this year or early in 1984, she was hoping to boost her standing by the visit.

George Foulkes, a member of Parliament from the opposition Labor Party, said: "In my view, it is yet another episode in her carefully planned public exercise to derive maximum political gain from the victory which the troops gained in the South Atlantic."

"Her action in going there is typically imperialist, so provocative to Argentina, South America in general, and the United Nations, that it makes a long-term political solution much less likely."

Mr. Foulkes and other Labor critics said the visit was a smokescreen to "take the heat off Franks." At the government's request, Lord Franks, a retired philosophy professor, civil servant and banker, has studied the handling of the Falklands crisis. Publication of his report is expected soon.

Richard Wainwright, of the centrist Liberal Party, called Mrs.

Thatcher's trip to Stanley "melodramatic."

But The Times newspaper commented Monday that she "will now be infinitely better equipped to assess future possibilities for the islands and their inhabitants than she would have been simply on the basis of official briefings."

A headline in the Daily Mail, which supports Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party, said: "Without this woman the Falklanders would not be free." The Daily Express commented: "The prime minister has an unerring instinct for doing what the people feel is right."

In Buenos Aires, Emilio Iharra, a spokesman for Argentina's president, General Reynaldo Bignone,

said Monday that Mrs. Thatcher's presence on the islands was a "new act of provocation and arrogance."

"This presence reiterates that force is Britain's only title deed to the islands," he said.

Britain has not reacted to Argentina's condemnation of the visit. But Mrs. Thatcher said Sunday, "It would be very strange if I did not come to the Falkland Islands, very strange indeed."

The Soviet Union's Tass news agency said Monday: "Margaret Thatcher's trip is a fresh testimony of the intention of the Conservative government to make the Falkland Islands Britain's strong military base."

Approaches by Israelis Worry U.S. Marines

By Herbert Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The United States has formally expressed concern to Israel over four recent incidents in which Israeli soldiers approached military positions of the U.S. Marines in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut.

A U.S. Embassy source in Beirut said: "They know what the ground rules are. It could cause problems."

It is understood that the United States asked Israel to avoid further encounters.

Marine spokesmen stressed Sunday that in none of the four encounters during the past week were the Israeli troops hostile and that they left without protest when asked to do so.

The Marines do not want to give any appearance of cooperating with the occupying Israeli Army and also worry that encounters might lead to clashes between Marines and Israeli soldiers.

The potential for such conflict is one of the concerns expressed privately in Washington by top U.S. military officers wary about the commitment of American troops to Beirut.

Marines and Israeli soldiers have been operating in adjoining areas of the southern part of West Beirut since the 1,200-member U.S. contingent arrived in late September.

The encounters came as the Israeli Army began conducting massive sweeps on the fringes of Beirut after an Israeli Army truck was blown up when it passed a booby-trapped car parked on a road less than a mile northeast of the boundaries of the marine area of operations. According to local press reports, two Israeli soldiers were killed and two wounded.

Belgium Abortion Terms

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Fifteen Belgian doctors were sentenced to suspended jail terms in Brussels criminal court Monday for performing abortions, including Dr. Pierre Hubinont, 63, head of the gynecology department at Brussels University hospital. The prosecutor in the case reportedly sought to force parliament to change Belgium's anti-abortion laws.

WORLD BRIEFS

Millions Walk Off Jobs in Italy

MILAN (AP) — Millions of Italian workers walked off their jobs in two hours Monday and held mass rallies denouncing the government's latest package of taxes.

The strikers, ignoring appeals by union leaders, blocked main road traffic in some cities. The walkout occurred three days after workers staged the most violent and widespread anti-government demonstrations in years. Hundreds shouting anti-government slogans marched in the port cities of Genoa and Trieste, in northern Italy, creating traffic jams in central streets.

The coalition cabinet of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals on Friday decreed new taxes to raise \$7.7 billion in the state. It also wants to revise the wage indexation system that guarantees automatic pay increases to all workers on the basis of monthly cost-living indexes.

New Inquiry Opened in Biko Death

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — South African medical authorities have again opened a preliminary inquiry into the professional conduct of four doctors at the time Steve Biko, a black leader, died in detention more than five years ago.

The four doctors have until Jan. 18 to reply to charges of misconduct filed by five colleagues concerned at the treatment Mr. Biko received before he died from brain injuries on Sept. 12, 1977. In 1980, three of the doctors were cleared of any charges of negligence by a preliminary inquiry of the Medical Association of South Africa.

Mr. Biko died the night after being driven 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) chained and wrapped only in a blanket in the back of a jeep from Pretoria to Pretoria's central prison. Police at first said he had died from the effects of a hunger strike but later said he died after sustaining head injuries during a scuffle with his police interrogators.

Spanish, French Aides Open Talks

Reuters

PARIS — Spanish and French cabinet ministers opened a two-day meeting Monday in an effort to find ways the two countries can end their disputes, now that each is under a Socialist government.

Diplomats were skeptical, however, that new political affinities between Paris and Madrid would be enough to dissipate friction over the biggest point of dispute — France's opposition toward Spain's entry into the European Community under current rules. They said the outlook was more positive regarding France's traditional refusal to extradite Basque guerrilla suspects, the other main issue.

N.Y. Inmates Submit Requests

OSISING, New York (UPI) — Inmates holding 17 prison guards hostage submitted a list of requests Monday in face-to-face talks with Ossining Correctional Facility representatives aimed at ending the three-day cell-block siege.

In a statement issued from his New York office, Governor Mario Cuomo said no decision or response would be made to the requests until the hostages were released. "The negotiations continue," Mr. Cuomo said. "We believe the hostages have not been harmed. Last night, the inmates agreed to allow them to be fed."

Mugabe Says Tying Namibia Issue To Angola Is 'Blackmail' by U.S.

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe sharply attacked U.S. policy in southern Africa Monday, describing as "blackmail" the "American and South African demand" that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Speaking to an audience composed mainly of American leaders, including Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, key congressmen and business leaders, Mr. Mugabe said "the United States' insistence on this linkage has given solace to the South African regime" that controls Namibia.

"The United States has obviously introduced a stumbling block that may well impede the decolonization process of Namibia, albeit temporarily," he said.

The speech, to the opening session of the annual conference of

the African-American Institute, was the sharpest criticism of Reagan administration policy in Africa by Zimbabwe, which is the third largest recipient of U.S. aid in black Africa.

Questioned later about Mr. Mugabe's attack, Mr. Crocker said, "Everyone has to speak to his own constituency. I'm sure Mr. Mugabe wishes us well and will be the first to congratulate us if we succeed" in bringing independence to Namibia.

South Africa has controlled the territory since World War I in defiance of United Nations and World Court demands for its independence.

Mr. Crocker remained optimistic about a settlement, despite Angola's refusal to link the removal of the Cuban troops to withdrawal of South African forces in neighboring Namibia.

However, Representative Howard Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Mr. Mu-

gabe's speech "reflects the growing loss of credibility in the American effort to secure a settlement of the Namibian conflict."

The United States has been leading a five-nation Western effort to bring about a peaceful solution to the war between the South African government and guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization.

The United States is increasingly viewed as allied with South Africa in the regional conflict," Mr. Wolpe said. "I think that perception of an American alliance with South Africa is a formula for disaster for the United States."

Mr. Mugabe also criticized the United States for failing to demand that South African troops withdraw from Angola, which they have periodically invaded from Namibia for more than two years.

He assailed as well its "history of connections" with guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, who seek to overthrow the Angolan government.

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Residents of U.S. Town Waiting and Worrying

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.
New York Times Service

TIMES BEACH, Missouri — It has been a month since the rain-swollen Meramec River overflowed its banks and swept through this listless St. Louis suburb, leaving residents in fear that what little remained of their possessions might be contaminated with highly toxic dioxin.

Most of the town's 2,000 residents were afraid to return or had nothing left to return to.

About 200 have come back to clean up the debris and pick up the remaining pieces of their lives in the only place they know. Some say they have lived with whatever dioxin may be there for the past 10 years and thus see no need for panic now.

But it is unlikely that life will ever be normal here again.

The scene is like something out of a science fiction movie. Where travelers enter most cities past a "Welcome To" sign, they enter Times Beach past a barricade with a "Keep Out" sign and pictures of a skull and crossbones.

Beyond the sign and across the now calm Meramec, some houses still lie toppled on their sides and chain-link fences remain flattened. Many of the simple one and two-story homes are damaged beyond

In Dioxin Disaster, Official Squabbling Stalls Cleanup

repair and have been boarded up or abandoned altogether.

Crumpled clothing, broken toys and water-damaged furniture poke from huge piles of debris stacked at the edge of many properties.

The material in these piles is suspected of being contaminated with dioxin, a deadly chemical by-product that was a tiny part of an oil mixture sprayed on the community's streets to keep down the dust 10 years ago, when they were no more than dirt roads.

Faceless forms behind protective white garments that look like space suits move in and out of a few of the houses, collecting samples they carefully place in containers and load onto trucks. They are the researchers trying to determine the extent of the dioxin contamination. Residents, in their everyday coveralls and wool plaid shirts, move in close to see what is going on.

"They look at those space men over there," Ernest Hance Jr. jokingly said to a visitor as he saw some researchers emerging from a neighbor's house. "Looks like we been invaded, don't it?"

A short time earlier, Mr. Hance had talked more seriously about his concern that a number of his health problems might be linked to

dioxin, which has been tied to cancer, birth defects and liver disease in laboratory animals.

"I have lived here 48 years, since I was five years old," he said, "and I used to cut wood for my stove right over there at City Park where they say most of that stuff is."

"What got me to thinking was when a woman who ran a stable here had 62 horses and some cats and dogs just drop dead. She said the last thing that happened was their hair started falling out."

Removing a baseball cap from his head, he brushed his hands through his own thinning gray hair. "My dad was 71 years old when he died and he had lots of hair and very little of it was gray." He said he was suspicious, too, about the white blotches on his skin and his badly cracking fingernails.

"I am not trying to get anything out of this," he said. "I just want to know what's what."

Finding out exactly what's what is a point of contention with many of the residents who have returned to Times Beach.

The several government entities involved in the town's problems have had bitter disagreements over what should be done about the problem and, according to some

residents, have provided little or no information with which they could make decisions about their lives.

One plan was to load up the piles of debris on the 30 trailer trucks waiting at the outskirts of town, then transport the material to a state-licensed dump site near Wright City, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) away in Warren County.

But the residents of Wright City balked at the plan and said they would go to the site and physically prevent the trucks from coming in.

Governor Christopher S. Bond ordered the plan carried out, but Friday night a Missouri Circuit Court judge granted Warren County officials a temporary restraining order. So the piles of polluted debris remain in Times Beach where they grow larger with each passing day.

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Ronald Reagan ordered the establishment of a federal task force to coordinate efforts by the federal Emergency Management Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Army Corps of Engineers.

Cecil Hagen, a resident who returned, laughed when he was asked

if he was pleased with the efforts by the authorities so far.

"They're declaring this a national disaster area was a joke in terms of the help we have received," he said as he and his wife put tree limbs and brush on a smoky fire in their backyard.

"They have done no testing here and when they did come they said there was nothing they could do to help me," Mr. Hagen said.

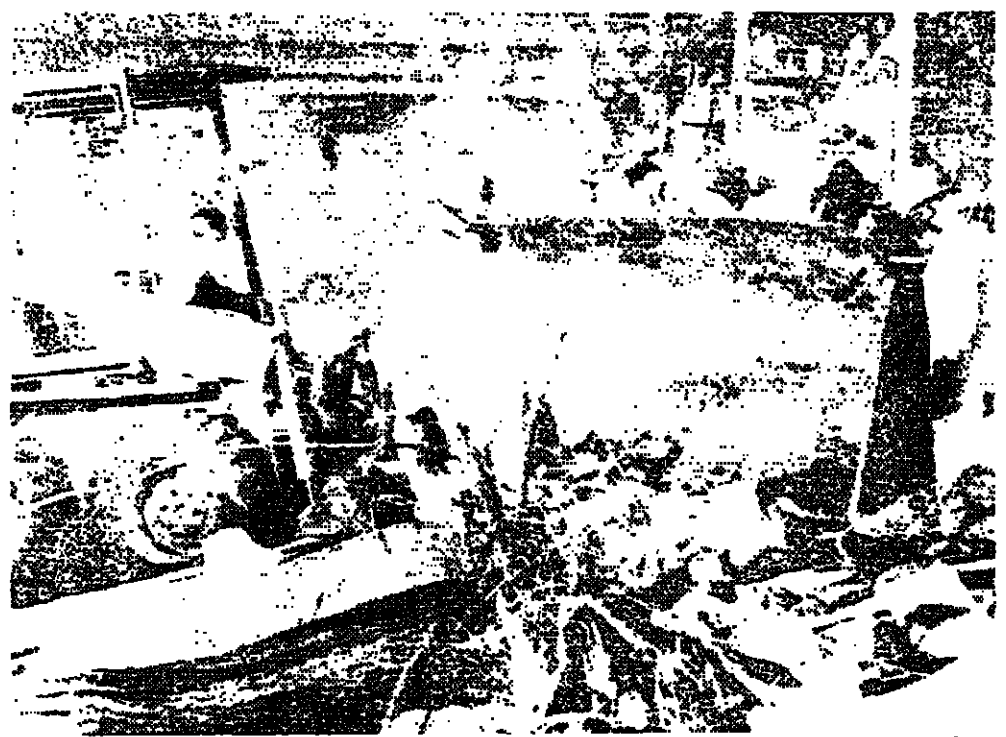
"I had hauled away eight truckloads of debris when the Red Cross showed up. They came in, looked at my house and said I had done such a good job they could not help me. I told them I had not asked for their help and that they could just leave through the door through which they had come."

"We never get any information from the authorities, just what we see on television. And that seems to change with each newscast."

Asked if they would move if the government ordered them to, Mr. Hagen said it depended on how many National Guardsmen were sent for him.

"We have lived here 29 years. Where can we go?"

A short distance away, his daughter-in-law, Marian Hagen, prepared a meal while keeping watch over her sleeping 3-year-old son. She said she hoped he would



Researchers in protective suits examine possibly contaminated debris in Missouri town.

not wake up and see the "space men" taking samples from a neighbor's home.

Mrs. Hagen and her husband, Joseph, returned to their home a week ago after hauling out all the damaged furniture in the basement family room, which they had finished just a few days before the river overflowed. The furniture is now part of the huge mound of debris that sits on a vacant lot next to their backyard.

"It's awful down here," she said, "and I wish we would hear something — that the government will buy us out or clean up this mess. We never know where we will spend the night. I heard the emergency sirens a couple of days ago and thought they were going to evacuate us again. Some nights I dream about those skulls on the barricade."

2 Salvadoran Colonels Refuse Loyalty Oath; 28 Commanders Sign

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's air force chief and the commander of an army battalion have refused to join 28 other high-ranking officers in signing a "loyalty oath" to the defense minister, spokesmen for the armed forces said Monday.

The oath was drawn up by the Defense Ministry in an attempt to put down a rebellion by Lieutenant Colonel Sigfredo Ochoa Pérez, who is demanding the resignation of Defense Minister José Guillermo García.

Colonel Ochoa has been refusing General García's orders to quit his command in Cabañas province, northeast of San Salvador, and take a job as military attaché in Uruguay.

On Thursday, Colonel Ochoa declared himself in rebellion, demanding that General García resign because of alleged corruption and incompetence in fighting the three-year-old civil war against leftist guerrillas. On Sunday, Colonel Ochoa rejected General García's demand that he give up.

The Defense Ministry communique Monday said that Colonel Ochoa's "attitude constitutes an open contradiction to the principles of discipline and obedience that members of the armed forces must observe at all times."

The communique said that Colonel Ochoa had committed "an infraction of the military judicial code," and was signed by 28 commanders of security-force units.

The commanders swore to "maintain without exception the principle of subordination and obedience to the president of the republic and to the commanding general of the armed forces." General García is the armed forces' commanding general.

The loyalty oath was not signed by the air force commander, Colonel Rafael Bustillo or San Salvador's 1st Infantry Brigade commander, Colonel Adolfo Blandon.

Colonel Ochoa has maintained that Colonels Bustillo and Blandon support his rebellion, though neither has publicly done so.

Colonel Ochoa, referring to the country's leaders, told 2,500 cheering peasants in the main square of San Salvador, 48 miles (77 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. "If they don't accept our proposal, we will stay in this province of Cabañas until we die."

Leftist guerrillas Monday took advantage of the army crisis to launch an offensive. They kept the northern city of Tejutla, 60 miles north of San Salvador, cut off from reinforcements.

Officers of the surrounded garrison said Sunday that the guerrillas were within 50 yards (45.5 meters) of the main army position.

"They've surrounded the garrison and we've run out of ammunition," a military source said.

Indictments—Defective

A Salvadoran appeals court has ruled that indictments against five former National Guardsmen charged with the murders of four American churchwomen were "defective," court officials said Monday, according to United Press International.

The move, coming less than three weeks before President Ronald Reagan must certify continued military aid to El Salvador, could delay the trial for at least one more month.

Mr. Reagan must certify by Jan. 28 that the Salvadoran government has made progress in human rights as well as in solving the killings of the four churchwomen and two U.S. labor experts.

Monday, the court secretary of the Third Chamber Court in San Vicente, where the case is being considered, said, "They did not follow legal procedures."

9 Injured in Netherlands

AMSTERDAM — Two sharp-nosed bombs exploded in the stands during a soccer match Sunday, injuring nine spectators, the police said.

Science Saves Historic Oak

The Associated Press

NOTTINGHAM, England — Robin Hood's 500-year-old oak tree in Sherwood Forest has been saved by science, after vandals set it on fire last August.

Two truckloads of burned wood have been removed, a waterproof chemical applied to heal the scars and fluids sprayed on to preserve the trunk, the county council said Monday.

The tree, one of the oldest in Britain, is associated with the legendary Robin Hood and attracts half a million visitors a year.

U.S. Benefits Panel Said to Move on a Bipartisan Accord

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's commission on Social Security benefits moved closer to a bipartisan agreement over a weekend as measures to shore up the system, according to a Democratic panel.

The Democrat, who insisted on anonymity, said the package under discussion included an increase in payroll taxes starting in 1984 and partial taxation of old-age benefits for pensioners who have other substantial income.

The proposed measures were intended to raise approximately \$170 billion for the years 1983-89, he said.

The panel earlier estimated that the cumulative deficit of the old-age benefit program could reach \$200 billion by 1989.

The Democratic negotiator said the proposals had the approval of top White House aides. Although the White House had no official comment, three senior presidential advisers participated in the weekend talks. The three were James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; David A. Stockman, the budget director; and Richard Darman, a presidential assistant.

The panel, the National Commission on Social Security Reform, is scheduled to continue its deliberation this week amid indications that most of the eight Republican and seven Democratic congressional members of the commission are close to an accord on a package.

Mr. Reagan has set a Jan. 15 deadline for their recommendations.

tions, which would be a starting point for congressional debate next month in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sources close to the negotiations said Sunday that some congressional Republicans on the advisory commission, led by Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee, were showing serious interest in a Democratic proposal to make Social Security benefits subject to federal income tax for the first time, but only for pensioners with substantial outside income.

However, Representative Barber Conable of New York, the senior Republican on the Ways and Means Committee and a member

New York Urged To Cut Fire Dept., Shift Funds to Expand Police Force

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City should maintain the size of its Police Department in coming years and make every effort to increase it, largely by diverting funds from the Fire Department, according to a study by a private panel.

The Citizens Budget Commission, in a report of its study released Sunday, said the Fire Department could absorb "major reductions" because the number of fires had declined by 27 percent in the last five years, while the number of firefighters and officers has remained stable, at around 11,500.

It said that 500 to 1,500 positions could be eliminated at an annual saving of \$20 million to \$60 million. City officials said they agreed that the Fire Department could be trimmed and cited a plan now being considered that would reduce from five to four the number of firefighters riding most pumper trucks.

The commission's study said that recent increases in the size of

the police force had improved the quality of police work, but high crime rates were still a serious problem. Aides to Mayor Edward I. Koch have said that he plans to cut the Police Department by as many as 1,800 officers through attrition over the next 18 months. Mr. Koch must submit his preliminary 1984 budget to the State Financial Control Board by Jan. 17. Itemizing what agencies will share in the 6,600 layoffs he has said he plans.

of the commission, denied that an agreement had been reached. He described the meeting of some commission members Saturday only as "discussions."

As discussed in the weekend meetings, the Democratic negotiator said, the proposal was to make half of Social Security benefits taxable in the case of single taxpayers with total income of \$20,000 and married couples with a combined total income of \$23,000.

The proposal to raise the payroll tax and the proposal for partial taxation of old-age benefits each would generate an estimated \$35 billion, according to an outline of the plan reported by the Democrat on the panel. Other elements in the plan would include deferrals of cost-of-living increases in future benefits and the already agreed-upon plan to add new federal employees to the system.

The proposal was immediately assailed by Senator William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Social Security subcommittee and also a member of the advisory commission. He said he opposes any increase in taxes.

However, Mr. Armstrong's panel is a subcommittee of Mr. Dole's Finance Committee. Mr. Dole, who is also a member of the advisory commission, convened a caucus of some Republican congressional members of the commission Sunday. The commission held two bipartisan sessions Saturday.

Two members of the commission, who requested anonymity, said Sunday that the discussions had reached a new sense of urgency not only because of the impending deadline but because of the gloomy deficit forecasts being made as the president prepares his 1984 budget.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who has been present at most of the closed meetings, said he believed the White House was now in a position of agreeing with the Democrats on the commission but being stalled by "conservative elements" in its own party.

U.S. Anti-Drug Drive Ineffective, Study Says

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office has prepared a draft report, now on President Ronald Reagan's desk that casts doubt on the effectiveness of the administration's much-publicized war on illegal drugs.

Since the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies began the assault on the trade a year ago by setting up a federal Drug Task Force in southern Florida, prices for major drugs have actually dropped slightly nationwide, indicating greater availability, according to the report.

The price of heroin fell from \$2.25 a milligram in 1979 to \$1.66 in June 1982, while cocaine declined from 65 to 52 cents. The price of marijuana has dropped from its recent high of \$1.38 per gram in 1980 to \$1.32.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, also cited other problems encountered by the task force, although many of them existed long before it was formed. These included lack of coordination and antagonisms among the participating agencies, failure to prosecute drug traffickers once they are arrested and two agencies each counting the same arrest.

"Several DEA and other agency officials told us that even though the task force has caused many traffickers to curtail or move their smuggling operations, it is doubtful whether the task force can have any substantial long-term impact on drug availability," the report said.

DEA figures show that only 5 percent of the defendants arrested by the task force are considered major violators, it said. It also estimated the 11-month cost of the southern Florida operation at \$66 million, far higher than administration estimates.

Last Oct. 14, Mr. Reagan declared war on drug trafficking and announced plans to set up 12 additional task forces, modeled after the one in southern Florida, to cover the entire country. The total annual appropriation for those task forces, which were scheduled to begin a phased-in operation this week, is \$127.5 million.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, presented the report Friday to the president in a meeting to discuss a recently passed crime bill now awaiting the president's signature.

"Double counting of drug seizures makes it impossible to get an accurate count of the drugs seized," the report said. "The largest cocaine seizure in history, 3,245 pounds, [1,460 kilograms] which was made in March 1982 at Miami International Airport, was counted by both DEA and Customs."

The report by the GAO, a congressional watchdog agency, also said that some of the agencies working on the task force, including the Drug Enforcement Administration,

istration, the FBI, Customs, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Coast Guard were antagonistic toward one another.

There is longstanding animosity between the DEA and the FBI, which began last year to work cooperatively on drug cases, and agencies such as the Coast Guard and Customs, which intercept drug shipments but are expressly forbidden from taking part in drug investigations.

The report said that 85 percent of the suspects arrested by the Coast Guard and Customs between 1977 and June 1982 were not prosecuted.

U.S. Court Says CIA Erred on an Information Bid

New York Times Service

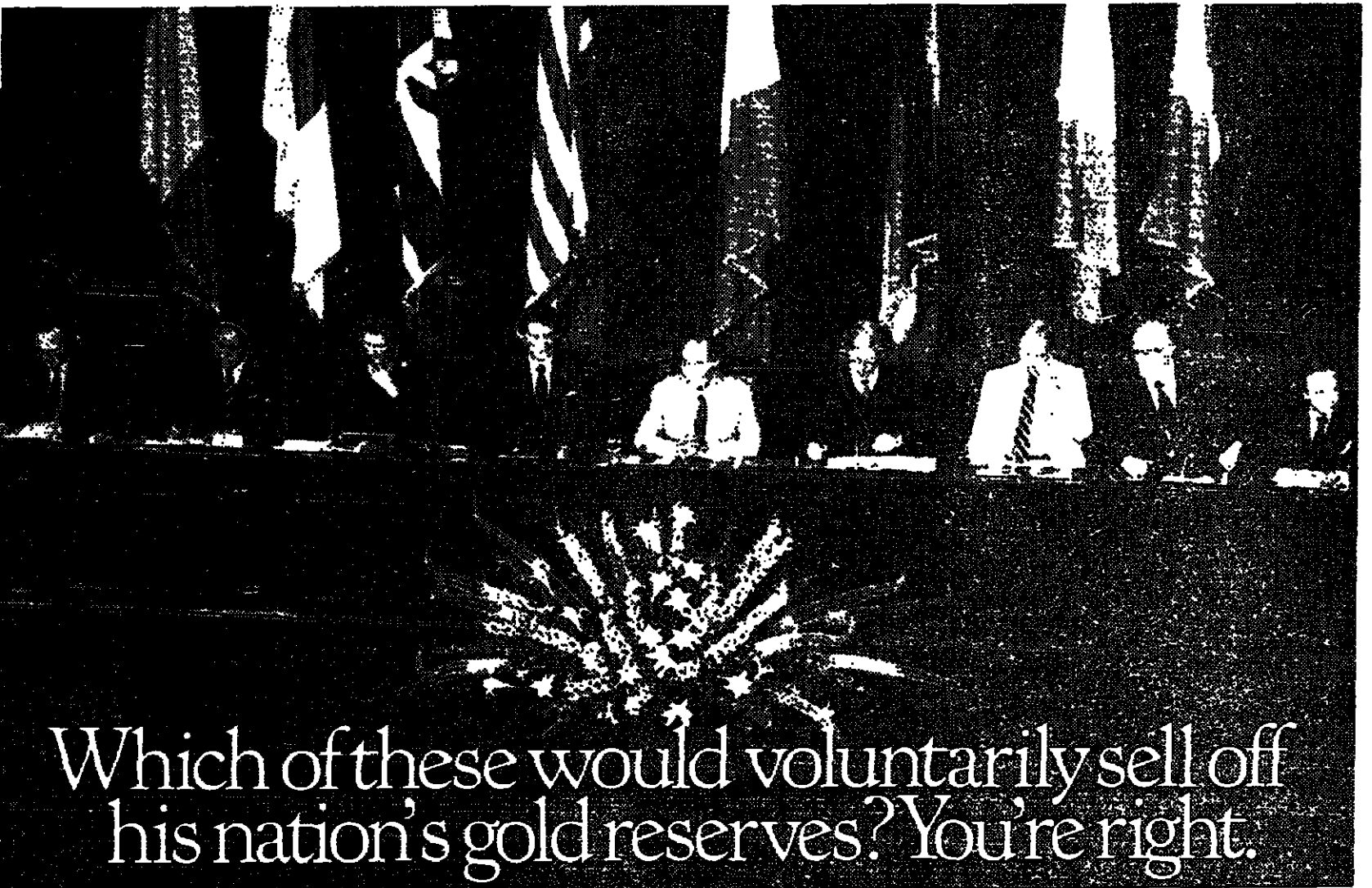
WASHINGTON — A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that the Central Intelligence Agency acted improperly when it failed to respond promptly and fully to a journalist's request for information about the suicides and murders four years ago in Jonestown, Guyana.

Two of the judges ruled that the agency had acted in "bad faith." The third, while agreeing that the agency's action may have been "far from exemplary," said that it could have been caused by "bureaucratic inefficiency."

As a result, the panel ordered the U.S. District Court to reconsider the request by the journalist, Fielding M. McGee 3d, for additional files of the intelligence agency under the Freedom of Information Act.

More than 900 Americans, members of a commune formed by the People's Temple led by the Reverend Jim Jones, died in Jonestown, Guyana. On Nov. 18, 1978, Reverend Jones gathered them together and directed that they drink poisoned punch.

Mr. McGee went to the agency for information expecting that it would have carried out an inquiry in such a case.



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AMSTERDAM — Two sharp-nosed bombs exploded in the stands during a soccer match Sunday, injuring nine spectators, the police said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The U.S. Food Surplus

The farmers are in trouble. They have had too rapid a rate of growth of productivity, too much technical innovation and too much good luck. At a time when the rest of the economy suffers a deficit of those things, the farmers have achieved too much. They are now producing more grain than America or — in the midst of a profound recession — the world can buy. Their prices and their incomes have been falling sharply. The costs to the U.S. government, in the various subsidies and price supports, have been rising even more sharply.

The Reagan administration, when it drew up its budget a year ago, expected the government's farm price supports to cost about \$6.5 billion in 1982 and to drop to \$1.5 billion in 1983. With the declining markets for agricultural products, those estimates turn out to have been grossly unrealistic. The actual cost in 1982 was twice the estimate, and it will be even higher this year.

Last month the administration, in desperation, suddenly embraced a dubious plan called "payments in kind." The idea was to induce farmers to reduce their plantings for the coming year, not with the conventional payments in cash, but with grain taken out of the present bulging reserves. But while payments in kind would reduce the impact on the federal budget, the immediate effect would be to put more grain than ever on the market and doubtless drive prices lower than ever. That is why a lot of farmers fought it, successfully, in the lame duck session of Congress.

It was not one of the administration's better ideas. The White House now seems to be preparing to put it into effect without legislation.

That is an even worse idea. Voluntary crop reduction schemes have not proved very effective in recent years. The administration needs to think beyond one-year palliatives.

Farmers have been repeatedly misled by events over the past decade. After the government sold the American grain reserves to the Russians early in the 1970s, it became common wisdom that the world was in for a prolonged period of food shortages, inducing American agriculture to produce at its limit. In the following years, American farm exports rose extremely rapidly. With steady progress in agronomy — among the highest of the high technologies — crop yields continued to rise. But now, because of the recession and the debt burdens of the farmers' customers in Eastern Europe and the Third World, the export market has ceased to grow. The farmers brought in another record crop last year, and the question is what to do with it.

While voluntary crop limits are ineffective, mandatory limits are impossible. That leaves only one solution: a price low enough to reduce production by pushing some farmers out of the business. But there the administration needs to go very slowly, and to err on the side of caution — that is, on the side of plenty.

It is infinitely better to produce too much for a time, even at a substantial cost in federal subsidies, than to run short in a year of bad weather, with the resulting surge in food prices and, in poorer countries, much more ominous kinds of distress. Even when the government has to buy it and store it, a surplus of food is better than the other possibility.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Travails of Zimbabwe

To hear former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his cronies, Zimbabwe has gone straight over the dam to Marxist tyranny. Its press is no longer free, it is drifting to a one-party system and its brutal police are torturing political whites. All this, they claim, is the result of a gross caricature of the government in Harare did not make Mr. Smith look good by unwise lifting his passport and searching his home. "They seem immune to reason and fair play," complains the man who led Rhodesia into rebellion to preserve white rule.

It is a peculiar complaint, since Mr. Smith once jailed without trial any number of black opponents, including the present prime minister, Robert Mugabe. But that does not excuse Mr. Smith's harassment or lessen the gravity of charges that a high-handed home minister has condoned the torture of white airmen charged with sabotage.

But repression is not systematic, nor has Zimbabwe gone radical. The number of white farms has increased since independence in 1980. The European population is down to some 150,000 from a peak of 278,000, but that is still a lot of whites among 7 million blacks.

And Mr. Mugabe's planning has shown a cautious bias to the private sector. What could turn a pragmatic regime radical is an ugly contest over oil. Oil-starved Zimbabwe tried a year ago to end its reliance on fuel shipped from South Africa by reopening a pipeline through Mozambique. Saboteurs destroyed 34 storage tanks in the Mozambique port of Beira; when pumping resumed last week, rebels severed the pipeline and again left Mr. Mugabe dependent on South Africa.

A Mozambique resistance movement claims responsibility, but it would astonish no one if South Africa planned the attacks, using black surrogates. Lashing out against neighbors has become a habit in Pretoria. Mr. Mugabe has offered it by rejecting ministerial negotiations on a long-term fuel contract. He has blamed South Africans for suspicious forays into Zimbabwe by white soldiers last summer.

Forcing Zimbabwe to its knees will not make it a safer neighbor for South Africa. The more Pretoria plays the bully, the greater the risk that Zimbabwe will indeed be radicalized. Which may be what South Africa wants.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Bush Tour Is Welcomed

The news that President Reagan is dispatching his vice president, George Bush, to Europe later this month for consultations with the NATO allies over recent Soviet arms control initiatives is as welcome as it is overdue.

It is a curious paradox that democratically elected politicians in America, who should have learned some sensitivity in the art of gauging public hopes and fears, have been consistently outsmarted by the subtle propagandists in the Kremlin.

Although the offers thus far made by the Soviets, to limit intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, have been both inadequate and self-serving, there can be no denying that they have succeeded in catching Western policy-makers on the hop. At a time when various "peace movements" seem to be prospering, it has been a source of frustration to those who reject the unilateralist argument to find that the Americans were, in a sense, allowing the devil to play all the best tunes.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Year in South Korea

Heading the list of positive notes [in 1982] is the economic upturn or recovery from the doldrums that followed the leadership vacuum of 1979-80 and deteriorated in the face of the persisting worldwide recession. The moderate growth in overall production and services is positive enough to raise hope and expectations for steady development of the economy in the years ahead. What is more noteworthy, however, is the stabilization of prices, a record unprecedented for decades.

The restraint of price increases far below 10 percent opens up a new vista in the development endeavor of the nation. In all probability the year 1982 is likely to mark an important turn in the nation's economy. The arrest of chronic inflation firms the basis of stability

needed to advance the economy to a more sophisticated phase. The stable price movement, as well as a small but solid increase in exports, is worth positive appraisal in light of the staggering world economy.

Internally, the past year has seen this society move toward liberalization as evidenced by the removal of the decades-old curfew and the much older uniform requirement for secondary school students. The special pardon granted for those convicted of sedition charges, including former opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, added to the bright aspect of development contributing to reconciliation.

The lack of progress in our northward efforts to resume dialogue and pave the way for eventual reunification is cause for grief again. The task is to be carried out with patience and on a step-by-step basis, and the coming year should see us as persistent as ever.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

Vulnerable to Craziness

The recent storm that blew down eight power lines in northern California, casting a pall over about 5 million people, demonstrated with sparks and darkness what the U.S. General Accounting Office recently said with less drama: We are choosing to become more and more vulnerable to individual acts of craziness. What the storm did to those power lines east of San Francisco could have been accomplished in almost as little time by a couple of guys with welding torches or by the precise application of a few pounds of explosives.

We hear so much about the effect on our world of nuclear war that we tend to think of disruption in cataclysmic terms. But it would not take a nuclear explosion to bring chaos to our interwoven fabric of energy and life. It would take only a period of general disenchantment, like the 1960s, or even just one little liberation army.

— Michael Parfit in the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JAN. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Germans Seek Reforms

BERLIN — The Social Democrats made a sensational demonstration in favor of equal suffrage and the secret ballot, measures demanded by them. The streets around the Landtag were blockaded, and the imperial chancellor, Prince von Bülau, arrived to cries of "Equal rights for all." A squad of police dispersed the crowd. Later it marched 8,000 strong to the Royal Palace to continue the demonstration, singing a song in praise of Lassalle to the tune of the "Marseillaise." Prince von Bülau spoke for an hour against the new election law proposed, and was assured by the representatives of the "Block" that the measure would not be entertained.

1933: Hoover's Arms Policy

WASHINGTON — President Hoover, in a message to Congress, urged ratification of the Geneva convention for the suppression of trade in arms and munitions. Congress is asked to give the president power to invoke an arms embargo at executive discretion if the legislators fail to ratify the Geneva pact. The embargo proposal is tempered as a result of objections by munitions manufacturers and the War Department. The president says, "For one nation to engage in prohibitions while others continue to supply arms would give an advantage to one nation over another by increasing the war potentialities in the manufacture and skill of non-cooperative nations."

A Suggestion: Invert the NATO Roles

WASHINGTON — The Atlantic alliance needs to seize this moment of Soviet preoccupation with the changing of leaders to consider some leadership changes of its own.

As a forum for political consultation, the alliance often appears weak and uncertain. By contrast, the military elements of the alliance have been continuously reinforced qualitatively and quantitatively by the member countries.

NATO's political weakness is due not only to the bureaucratic nature of consultations among member states, although this remains a serious problem, but also to the inadequacy of the authority of these consultations. Concerning European affairs, America makes its decisions in Washington, while the nations of Europe generally twiddle their thumbs in Brussels.

We ought to consider a major institutional change: An American statesman should become NATO's secretary-general, and a European general should be NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, with U.S. strategic forces on the Continent under his command.

An American as secretary-general would strengthen the authority of NATO's consultations. Moreover, the presence at headquarters of an American of international repute would move NATO's center of political-military gravity from Washington to Brussels without reducing the influence of the United States.

American decision-making would be better in-

By Col. Gianalfonso d'Arosca

The writer served until recently as Italian defense attaché in Brussels. This comment is from a paper presented at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

egrated into the debates of the European members of NATO. And an American secretary-general would be able to offer to the Europeans not only the obvious military strength of a superpower but also vital political resources.

A shot of American pragmatism into NATO's political arm, along with an infusion of European historical sensitivity into its military command, could revitalize the alliance. In addition, a European general in command of military forces would demonstrate that NATO is really an alliance of free nations, and that the military responsibility in Europe can be borne by a European, as it was during World War I when Gen. John J. Pershing fought under the command of Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

In the nuclear realm this role change would take on added importance. The nuclear "releaser" is in the hands of the allied commander, and can be exercised only with the American president's permission; final approval must come from the Atlantic Council. Some Europeans think that, since a U.S. commander and a U.S. president decide whether nuclear weapons

are to be used, such a decision might be taken with minimal reservations; the consequences would not fall directly on American soil. A European general could ease such concerns.

This proposal will meet with resistance in major American political and military circles. The post of allied commander is prestigious and powerful, and has enabled America to exercise real influence over the alliance's armed forces. Nonetheless, we must have the vision to change. This proposal could not have been made in 1949 when NATO was established. Then European countries were at the limits of their strength and in precarious economic condition.

However, after 30 years, such a step could shake the West loose from its torpor. For too many years Europeans have sought refuge under the American nuclear umbrella and behind American conventional forces. They have found it convenient to be less involved militarily while concentrating on economic development.

Today the basic need in the alliance is to seize the initiative, to re-engage public opinion and to dislodge governments from their overly comfortable and unimaginative positions.

I think the changes that I have proposed would move NATO in a useful direction. If these ideas seem heretical, bear in mind that they come from an Italian who has seen the election of a Polish pope.

Los Angeles Times.

Television's Influence Can Be Exaggerated

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Lyndon Johnson used to watch three television sets simultaneously. Richard Nixon's aides put uncooperative television reporters on an "enemies list."

Thus, it would seem, presidents are deeply influenced by television. But television is not the only factor in the lives of American adults. It is not the only factor in the lives of American children.

These findings are worth stressing, in my estimation, because of the mythology that has developed in political circles that television is the key to public opinion.

This myth became especially prevalent during the Vietnam War, which Michael Arlen of the New Yorker called "the living-room war" because it could be seen on the tube almost every night of the week.

To this day, Gen. William Westmoreland and others argue that the American public turned against the Vietnam War because television sensationalized its brutality. But surveys indicate otherwise.

John E. Mueller, in his book "War, Presidents and Public Opinion," underlines the fact that support for the war declined steadily from its peak at the end of 1965, for reasons that had little to do with television.

The death in Vietnam of the boy down the street, for example, had more influence on opinion in a given locality than anything that appeared on television. Americans soured on the war sharply in the middle of 1967, when President Johnson announced a 10-percent tax surcharge to pay the bill.

Nevertheless, Johnson aides persisted in their belief that the public was being swayed by television.

What evolved in their minds was a kind of secondhand perception that had virtually no relation to reality.

Harry McPherson, a key Johnson aide, recalled to me not long ago his shock at seeing Walter Cronkite declare on television in 1968 his doubts that the war could be won. "My God," Mr. McPherson remembered thinking at the time, "Cronkite will change public opinion."

But in fact, as the surveys make clear, Mr. Cronkite was behind public opinion — which had already changed. If anything, he was part of public opinion.

The widespread confidence in the power of television is reminiscent of Bishop Berkeley's celebrated notion that the tree in the forest did not fall unless it was seen or heard to fall. In short, nothing has happened unless it has happened on television.

Interactive video technology is used by the military, banks and drug companies. It is used to sell General Motors cars and luxury retail goods, but it is not used to train the unemployed in the United States.

Neither the private nor the public sector is organized to make the substantial investment in computer and video courses that is needed. Most educators and trainers are not comfortable with the technology, and those who are do not have access to the up-front investment. Academic publishers prefer giving a small advance to a known academic writer rather than plunking down \$250,000 for a project in a relatively new technology. When the publishers do invest, moreover, it is unlikely to be for training the disadvantaged or for retraining displaced workers.

Companies habitually under-invest in training. A major hotel chain recently decided not to teach English to new Haitian staff for fear of losing them once they were equipped to go elsewhere. The mobility of U.S. labor — the willingness to change jobs — makes it uneconomical for corporations to invest as heavily in human

Video Games Respond To the Wrong Market

By Arnold Packer

WASHINGTON — Time magazine's "machine of the year 1982" was the computer. This year computers and video games will be better. Players will be able to act the part of characters in their favorite television shows while a micro-

computer allows the story to unfold in response to the players' decisions. Children in America's better-off homes and schools will use microcomputers to widen the gap between them and most poor youngsters.

Unfortunately, computers and other sophisticated technology will be used only infrequently to reduce illiteracy among the 25 million Americans who cannot read or write. Few makers of sophisticated video games will turn their attention to improving the work skills of America's 72 million functionally illiterate.

These developing sophisticated computer-controlled video courses for the military will not be using their talents to help the 30 million Americans who do not speak English well enough to function adequately in the job market. The software companies are unlikely to venture forth with home computer courses for the 47 percent of black 17-year-olds and 56 percent of Hispanics who are functionally illiterate.

Nor will the new technology often help those whose jobs are threatened by robots and computers in the work place. Workers dislocated by technological change and imports will generally have to rely on older, more traditional methods of training, when they can get that.

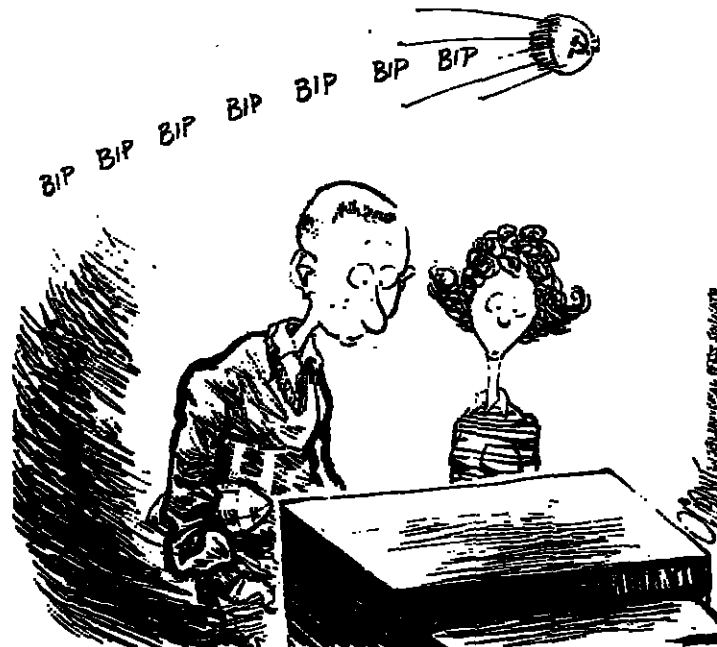
The failure to apply the new technology to the training and education of the unskilled, the uneducated and the unemployed is unfortunate because there is powerful evidence that computer-assisted education works. Recently the Education Testing Service released the results of a four-year study of the benefits of 10 to 20 minutes of daily computer drill in mathematics, reading and language skills for poor elementary school children in Los Angeles. The results were improvements of 15 to 40 percent over the control groups.

The newest technology combines a computer with a videotape or disc machine to provide interactive video. The National Science Foundation financed an evaluation of this technology in teaching college-level biology. Students with access to interactive video reduced their study time by 30 to 40 percent while their test performance was 15- to 25-percent

better than that of the control group. Interactive video technology is used by the military, banks and drug companies. It is used to sell General Motors cars and luxury retail goods, but it is not used to train the unemployed in the United States.

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25 years ago: Sputnik spurs the American renaissance ...

What evolved in their minds was a kind of secondhand perception that had virtually no relation to reality.

Harry McPherson, a key Johnson aide, recalled to me not long ago his shock at seeing Walter Cronkite declare on television in 1968 his doubts that the war could be won. "My God," Mr. McPherson remembered thinking at the time, "Cronkite will change public opinion."

But in fact, as the surveys make clear, Mr. Cronkite was behind public opinion — which had already changed. If anything, he was part of public opinion.

The widespread confidence in the power of television is reminiscent of Bishop Berkeley's celebrated notion that the tree in the forest did not fall unless it was seen or heard to fall. In short, nothing has happened unless it has happened on television.

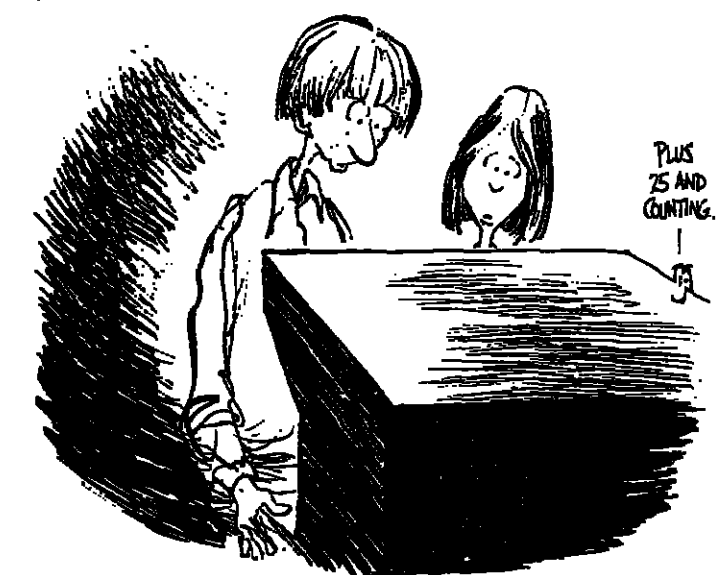
It would be myopic to suggest, of course, that television has not had great influence on the public. Yet, as Prof. Lichty warns, it is dangerous to exaggerate its importance.

Richard Nixon may continue to blame television for his Watergate ordeal, but it should not be forgotten that Andrew Johnson was impeached before the electronic age.

And despite his brilliance as a television performer, Ronald Reagan's ratings are dropping. The unemployed do not need the tube to tell them that they are jobless.

Idealist as it sounds, I would like to believe that Abraham Lincoln might have been elected president had he lived in the television era. The producers would have advised him to get rid of his black tie, but the voters would have recognized his quality.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.



resources as, for example, the Japanese. This tendency is especially strong for entry-level workers.

Recognizing this tendency, Congress and the administration are willing to make some public investment in training. The recent Job Training Cooperation Act authorizes training services for disadvantaged and dislocated workers. But this system is too decentralized to take advantage of the new technology. Few individual service providers can afford the front-end investment of \$250,000 to \$1 million for course development.

And the training procurement system

is too diverse and bureaucratic to bring forth the needed private sector investment on the part of the computer or software companies. It is much less risky to develop a game or produce software for the military.

The federally financed training system needs a way to bring the new technology to the problems of illiteracy and retraining. A new national institute might be the answer.

The writer was assistant secretary of labor in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mubarak on Births

Regarding "In Most Developing Countries You Need More People" (IHT, Dec. 15) by Pranay Gupta:

It is to be hoped that Pope John Paul II and "key members of the Reagan administration" are not taking advice on the relationship of population growth to development and food supply from a Roman Catholic Australian neurologist, much less from someone whose wife is selling a book on a new method of natural fertility control.

Rather, persons concerned about the prospects for poor developing countries should listen to their leaders — such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who told an economic conference in Cairo last Feb. 13: "The current rate of increase in population will hinder our efforts to achieve development, will dissipate our hopes for changing the quality of life of every Egyptian ... It will directly affect our ability to provide food, clothing, housing, jobs, medicines, education and culture to each Egyptian citizen."

Bethlehem Memories

The front-page photo (IHT, Dec. 24) showing Israeli troops with automatic arms getting off a bus in front of the Church of the Nativity tells a story that should not be forgotten. I spent several Christmas Eves in Bethlehem before 1967. No Jordanian troops were needed to "guard" the city, only the civil police to guide drivers to parking places.

Only since 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank, has it been nec-

essary for armed militia, as well as normal police, to "protect" the Christmas pilgrims.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, Vienna.

Washington and Seoul

Regarding "Release of Kim Under-scores U.S.-Soviet Ties" (IHT, Dec. 24) and "Kim Urges Washington to Clarify Its Policy on Rights, Democracy" (IHT, Dec. 28):

The American administration is reported to have played a role in the release of Kim Dae Jung. This shows that Washington can be influential in South Korean politics.

In his first statement to the press Mr. Kim declared that most of his countrymen felt betrayed by the United States for its support of the dictatorial regime in Seoul.

At a time when the Reagan administration is asking the allies to make greater efforts to counter Soviet expansionism, U.S. decision-makers seem more intent on stretching the line of defense so as to reduce its effi-

Progress Thanks to Reagan?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A bad year in terms of wars, 1982 appears to have been a good year for human rights.

Says Freedom House, the New York-based independent organization that monitors the rise and fall of liberty around the world: "Victories for freedom were more evident than defeat. In spite of setbacks in Poland, Africa and the Middle East, 1982 was a better year for freedom than 1981. The most promising changes occurred in Latin America."

That raises the question: What is the connection, if any, between the human rights posture of the president of the principal superpower and the practice of torture, false imprisonment and suppression of democracy around the globe, and particularly in the Third World?

Freedom House calculates that when Jimmy Carter became president in 1977, the world population was free, a term reserved for countries with full political rights and civil liberties. By the time Mr. Carter left office the figure had jumped to 35.9 percent. In Ronald Reagan's first year it dipped slightly, only to rise last year to 36.32 percent.

In Mr. Carter's time there was a turnaround in three continents: In Africa a number of countries held elections. In Latin America and the Caribbean region significant steps toward democracy were taken. In India, Indira Gandhi lifted the emergency, called elections and was defeated at the polls.

It is probable that Mr. Carter's posture helped the tide to turn, at least in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean region. He set a tone that had resonance in many parts of the world, inspiring confidence in those who might otherwise have been unsure or ambiguous about how far they dared push for human rights.

Statistically the influence of Mr. Reagan seems relatively small. The continuing progress in Latin America appears to have a momentum of its own, at least in the big countries.

The decisions of the Brazilian military regime to allow elections in November and of the ruling party in Mexico to open up its electoral processes in July were made a long time ago and were based on factors independent of the current occupancy of the White House. An expanding middle class during the boom economic years, a powerful homegrown conscience rooted in the Catholic Church and a desire to enter the community of Western advanced nations pushed them along this path.

Mr. Carter probably helped propel some of these indigenous forces along. By the time Mr. Reagan came to power they were too much under their own steam for him to influence events greatly one way or the other.

In Argentina, if there is progress toward democracy historians might thank Mrs. Thatcher rather than Mr. Reagan. However, in Bolivia and Honduras Mr. Reagan's influence has been a contributory factor in the turn to free elections.

Perhaps the important thing to note with Mr. Reagan is that he has not, by and large, turned back the clock, as many feared would happen. Whatever his early rhetoric, and whatever the intellectual position of Jean Kirkpatrick and the hard line of Alexander Haig, when assessed over a two-year period it is difficult to argue that the Reagan administration has been particularly bad.

Mr. Reagan has thrown the weight of the United States on the side of a murderous right wing in Central America; reversed the Carter policy of opposing multilateral aid to Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay; eased up the pressure on South Africa. But in no case has there been a sustained effort to put human rights on the back burner.

Even in El Salvador, the Reagan administration has been compelled to make clear to the government that it does not have a blank check to deal with its opponents as ruthlessly as it had been doing.

The truth appears to be that even if Mr. Reagan had wanted to be less concerned about human rights, or his early appointments suggested, he has been boxed in by public opinion. Congress, the press and the allies may not have been enamored by Mr. Carter's crusading instincts, but neither did they want the subject left alone or replaced by a militant effort to coey up to hawk regimes just because they were anti-communist.

Secretary of State George Shultz appears to sense this. Mr. Reagan may leave the world a more democratic place than he found it.

International Herald Tribune.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lillian Gish, at 83, Transcends Style

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — Lillian Gish has never cared more than a small boot about fashion, but she's always loved clothes. The result is that the actress is still wearing some of the things she bought three, four and five decades ago, outlasting most of the current crop of fashion strivers. Whether at Radio City Music Hall or the White House, Gish looks so right that there are incredulous glances when she says that she honestly can't remember how many years the dress has been in her closet and, in fact, whether it originally belonged to her or to her late sister, Dorothy.

"I've never been in style, so I can't go out of style," she said during a recent interview.

Gish, who is now 83, has no hang-ups about her age, and is, she said, even resigning to the fact that "one day I'll get it right."

Her blue eyes twinkled mischievously as she continued.

"You know when I was making films, Lionel Barrymore first played my grandfather, later he played my father, and finally he played my husband. If he had lived, I am sure I would have played his mother. That's the way it is in Hollywood. The men get younger and the women get older."

She has never been certain whether she was 3 or 4 years old when she and her sister arrived in New York with their mother, who soon began playing ingenue roles in the theater (the girls' father left the family shortly after their birth in Ohio). However, she does remember the family sharing an apartment with a Mrs. Smith, whom Mrs. Gish had met at a theatrical agency, and Mrs. Smith's daughter, Gladys.

"Mother would give us two nickels to go and see a Biograph film and, some time later on, when we no longer shared an apartment, we saw Gladys Smith in a film," Lillian Gish recalled. "We rushed home to tell Mother and her reaction was, 'What terrible taste! Gladys has been to the South family that Gladys has had to go into films?' Gladys not only went into films; she changed her name to Mary Pickford."

Mrs. Gish's reaction to film acting was not too different from what most people at the time thought of all theatrical folk. Lillian's stage career started at the age of 5, and Dorothy's when she was 4, and both were told by their mother that their profession was considered "a social disgrace."

She is amused when she is asked about her training and how she made it into films.

"It all just happened," she said. "The only acting lesson we ever had was to speak loud and clear. We were told that if we didn't, 'they'll get another little girl,' and they would have."

She occasionally has a few thoughts about the things she could have done and didn't. One was a film on John of Arc, which she was asked to do in the 1920s by Abel Gance, the director of the recently re-released "Napoleon."

"Then Truman Capote wrote his first play for us and we didn't do it," she said. "And Tennessee Williams did his first play for me, and I couldn't do it. It was called 'Portrait of a Madonna' and he later changed it a little, and it became 'Streetcar Named Desire.' I would have had a bigger career doing the things I didn't do than the things I did do."

With a schedule that has included three round-the-world trips since 1975, a five-year lecture tour that took her to 387 colleges in 36 states, and constant personal appearances, Gish doesn't have too much time to look back. But a query about a portrait of Dorothy, hanging in her living room (Dorothy Gish died in 1968), led to further reminiscences.

"Mother didn't like that picture," she said. "She thought that Dorothy looked like an actress in it. She wanted us to go back to Springfield, Ohio, and get married. She would never come to the studio with us, except when Dorothy was making a film about Nell Gwynne in London, and she went then because Dorothy didn't have too many clothes on and she was worried."

Gish's interest in clothes, not just any clothes but classic designs with meticulous workmanship, stems from her mother who, at one time, made the entire wardrobe worn by both sisters.

"We could be hungry but we always had real lace on our panties," she said. "Mother made everything — our hats, coats, everything but our shoes and stockings."

When Mrs. Gish died in 1948, her daughters discovered that she had a safe-deposit box.

"We were intrigued, we thought that maybe it was full of money, but it was full of handmade Alençon lace," she said. "It's going to go to a museum."

After the sisters became stars, many of their clothes carried designer labels. One of Dorothy's coats, now at the Smithsonian Institution, had an even more noteworthy provenance. It was once owned and worn by James Madison although, according to Gish, "everyone thought it was a Dior."



Lillian Gish first wore this Valentino outfit of cut velvet over silk to opening of New York's Radio City Music Hall more than 50 years ago. Portrait is of her sister, Dorothy.

Gish, who now wears clothes from Vera Maxwell and from what she calls "the best shop in the world — MacHugh's in Ridge-wood, New Jersey" — was a Mainbocher customer when his atelier was a "little cubbyhole" in Paris. His evening dresses sold then for \$75, and she regrets now that she gave most of them away. Another favorite designer was Valentino and she still has several of her evening dresses that she wears for special occasions.

One of her favorites is Valenti-na's black cut velvet over red mouseline de soie, worn with a bolero of pink silk tulle. She wore the dress to the opening of Radio City Music Hall in 1932 and put it on again when the Music Hall celebrated its 50th anniversary. Another favorite is a Grecian design in a stone-colored crepe de chine, made by Valentino between 1925 and 1930.

Her jewelry is almost always opals, her birthstone, and many of the pieces were acquired as gifts or as payment.

"When I was in Australia, they asked if I would like to be paid in opals and I said I would," she said, pointing to her opal earrings she got in lieu of salary.

"Place an opal on her breast and troubles and cares will lie at rest," she recited, but then quickly warned that opals were unlucky for people not born in October.

In addition to her travels, and the voluminous correspondence set off by personal appearances and the television showing of some of her movies, Gish is busy writing a book on religion.

"Mother's people were Episcopalian," she said. "But Mother always told us that if we weren't working, we should go to our own church on Sunday, and if we couldn't find our own church, to go to any church. I got interested in many religions from that time on."

Electronic Home Coming On Strong...

By Lee Grant

LAS VEGAS — What will the home of the future be like? Ask Roy Mason, who calls himself a "futurist architect."

For one thing, he says, an electronic brain will control such activities as cooking, maintaining the budget and selecting the right music for the right mood.

"By 1990, between 15 percent and 20 percent of new homes will have brain systems built into them and become as commonplace as putting in air conditioning. The average home will be a vast communications network of electronic technology."

Mason, who practices in Washington, addressed a gathering at the recent International Winter Consumer Electronics Show here.

Mason is a founder, with a group of forecasters, planners and researchers, of the World Future Society, and architectural editor of the society's magazine, the Futurist.

In an interview, he elaborated on the concept of "a home nerve center." A home brain is a revolutionary step, he said, but "affordable homes of tomorrow — 1,500-square-foot houses costing \$60,000 — will come complete with a brain component. The average family will be able to afford it."

In his speech, Mason said, "We have entered into the telecommunications era. . . . We are creating a computer society. Knowledge is doubling every five years. We are becoming information rich, demanding instant data, facts, new entertainment; the threshold of boredom is lower. Soon the information junky, 'the informationiac,' will go to his corner kiosk and get a quick fix."

Mason takes glee in coining words like informationiac, sensorium, archtronics, rebouter, audiosia.

He is currently designing an office building in Houston, his hometown, that will incorporate the latest in electronic technology. "Already, data and word processing technology have virtually eliminated paper," he said.

The structure will be "the first intelligent office building of the future," Mason said. The building will contain a Central Nervous System linking each tenant with the latest in high-technology and telecommunications.

"This office of tomorrow will be automated and integrated with satellite communications and provide things like teleconferencing, telemarketing and electronic mail via satellite, which will greatly decrease dependency on traditional mail and business travel. And next we'll move to electronic hotels and stores."

Meanwhile, new technology will turn the home into an entertain-

ment mecca, a workplace, and an education center, he said. Shopping and banking will be done from the home. Capability to tap information worldwide will be at one's fingertips.

"Residents can program their own heating, lighting and security systems," Mason said, and the same computer will remind the family of important appointments, sort out the day's receipts and automatically switch on favorite TV programs.

Mason is also designing a prototype home of the future called "Xanadu," which will be constructed in Orlando, Florida, near Disney's Epcot Center. Among its features:

- Microprocessors that enable the automatic monitoring and controlling of appliances.
- Individual microstations in each room that gather intelligence and automatically provide lighting, cooling and other sensory comforts.
- A computer-graphics art gallery.
- A computerized kitchen in

which the house brain keeps track of food on hand, its nutritional value with recommendations of well-balanced menus, utilizing family recipes.

• Adjacent to the kitchen, a hydroponic greenhouse, where "vegetables, fruits and herbs grow year-round in a computer-regulated climate."

• A rebouter who cooks and serves the meals.

Homes of the future, Mason said, will have entertainment centers, or "sensoria," that feature walls that become "large-screen video displays that change colors in time to music, or, linked through biofeedback sensors, respond to people's moods. The sensorium also features a free-standing holostage that generates three-dimensional TV images from broadcast, cable or recordings."

Above the sensorium will be a "champagne-like, floating, plastic-domed audiosia, the listening room which can be used for quiet meditation or as a disco booth for a party going on below."

The house brain, Mason said,

will have a left side and a right one. The former will control the operational and functional needs like heating water or lowering shades. The latter will control the creative needs and entertainment. "For example," he said, "after-dinner entertainment will be preprogrammed, creating a mood that matches household activities."

The house brain will even carry on a communication with other homes similarly equipped. "Buildings can communicate with each other," Mason said. "Your house can talk to the house next door, over the fence — like, to borrow a cup of sugar."

In an interview, Mason said it is the children who are leading the way into the electronic age: "The video game has taken away the fear of the computer. Now kids look forward to computers in the classroom."

"Adults are still intimidated but their consciousness is increasing. The kids are inspiring them and leading them by the hand into the computer age."

...and It's Already Taking a Toll

By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK — From California's Silicon Valley comes word that a Universal Life minister is joining couples in electronic matrimony. Instead of "I do," meaningless to a computer, the bride and groom type "yes" into the machine. Instead of wedding pictures, they get printouts of the ceremony.

But the so-called "computer widow" and, to a lesser extent, the "computer widower," are becoming familiar figures in psychotherapists' offices. Their mates cling to the machine. They are withdrawn, unresponsive, uncommunicative. In extreme cases, the computerized spouse begins giving commands to family members as one does to the machine.

Dr. Thomas McDonald, one of three psychologists at Transition Associates, a counseling service in La Jolla, California, is a specialist in the way computers affect personal relationships.

"Here in Sorrento Valley, which is also known as Silicon Valley South, we're seeing the vanguard of a pretty serious phenomenon," he said. "By 1985, the estimates are 7 million portable computers. It concerns me that such a revolution is taking place and hardly anybody is looking at its impact on family life."

McDonald has been looking at it for two years. He has designed psychological tests that allow companies to detect signs of computer obsession. And he leads group therapy sessions for computer widows and their mates, typically professionals in the electronics field.

"The computer uses linear logic and a language that may be several levels removed from human discourse," he said. "It has infinite patience, an infinite store of knowledge. It just sits there, rather unblinkingly, making no criticism of you whatsoever, completely at your command. I don't know too many people like that."

To program a computer is to enjoy power. After surveying 50 computer owners, Dr. Sherry Turkle, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology sociologist, concluded: "When you program a computer, you feel

a great deal of control and mastery. People begin with a desire to make the computer do something and end up being absorbed by its doing something to them."

"The computer gives you positive strokes," said Gary Washam, whose field, computer graphics, is the fastest growing segment of the industry. "Every program you write that runs properly gives you positive reinforcement of success and encourages you to continue. The machine never tires of doing that because, of course, the machine never sleeps."

Until recently, Washam wasn't sleeping much, either. Nor was he seeing much of his family. When he wasn't using the office computer, he was using the one at home in San Diego. Things changed, though, after he and his wife, Connie, attended counseling sessions at Transition Associates.

"What helped more than anything else was sharing our feelings with other couples experiencing the same thing," he said. "I was having difficulty balancing my time between home and work. I felt guilty if I left before 9 o'clock. My wife wanted me home, obviously, but she also wanted me to be successful."

As with so many marital problems, the solution to this one rested on those two cornerstones: communication and compromise. Washam now leaves work by 7 p.m.

For adults who haven't grown up in a world of high technology, returning to the world of blood and flesh is relatively easy. But psychologists such as Dr. Philip Zimbardo of Stanford University wonder whether the transition will be as smooth for today's children. "They're being exposed to computers at younger and younger ages. Will there be kids for whom playing with electronic machines takes the place of playing with other kids and, as they grow up, playing with other adults?" he asks. This question occurred to Zimbardo while researching the subject of shyness. He noticed that young people troubled by this "social disease," as he calls it, tended to be addicted to computers or video games. The machines gave them "instant feedback," he said, and the self-confidence they lacked in their social lives.

Vietnamese Launch Major Attack Against Cambodian Rebels

By William Branigin

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces occupying neighboring Cambodia launched a major counterattack Monday against anti-Communist guerrillas trying to expand their strongholds in the western part of the country, and Thailand vowed to retaliate if Hanoi's troops pushed their offensive across the border.

Thai forces stationed near the Cambodian border were put on alert, and reconnaissance planes were sent to drop flares marking the frontier as a warning to the Vietnamese, military officials said. Thai troops also were reported to have fired smoke shells to warn the Vietnamese that a number of artillery shells had landed in Thailand.

Vietnamese troops backed by artillery and tanks launched the assault against guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front in the village of Phum Yeang Dangkum, a few miles east of the front's border camp of Nong Chan. Thai officials said the Vietnamese on Monday recaptured the village, which the front's fighters had seized after attacking a Vietnamese garrison there on Dec. 26.

The escalated fighting in the border area in recent days appeared to signal the start of Vietnam's expected dry-season offensive against resistance groups opposing Hanoi's occupation of Cambodia.

The strongest guerrilla group,

the communist Khmer Rouge, also has been reporting increased fighting lately. Deposed by the Vietnamese in January 1979 after nearly four brutal years in power, the Khmer Rouge now participates in an uneasy coalition with the anti-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann and a group loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state.

The Vietnamese assault began early Monday with the shelling of the Nong Cham camp inhabited by about 40,000 refugees. The camp was reported to have taken a number of direct hits, but casualty figures were not immediately available.

According to the chief of Thailand's national security council, Prasong Somsri, the government ordered the Thai Army to retaliate if Vietnamese forces cross the border.

Mr. Prasong said there were many indications that the Vietnamese are about to launch a "big offensive" near the border. But he said the terrain was still too wet for Vietnamese tanks and armor to maneuver easily.

Although Hanoi has denied preparing for an offensive, Western and Thai military analysts assert that the Vietnamese have been bringing fresh troops and new equipment, including armor and artillery, up to positions near the Thai-Cambodian border in recent weeks.



ENERGY SAVERS — Police in Zimbabwe, which has been hurt by an acute fuel shortage since mid-December, have begun to make their daily patrols on horseback. The country's energy crisis was aggravated last week after Mozambican guerrillas blew up part of a pipeline to Zimbabwe just days before it was due to open.

Republican Moderates Warn of Tie Between New Right, Moon Church

By Bill Prochnau

WASHINGTON — A moderate Republican group has charged that the New Right had entered into "an alliance of expediency" with the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's

Unification Church in a move that threatens the underpinnings of the Republican Party.

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, chairman of the Ripon Society, declared at a Capitol Hill news conference last week that his group had found a "pattern of lies" between the Unification Church, New Right fund-raisers, conservative Republican college groups and the church-owned newspaper, The Washington Times.

However, Representative Leach's news conference fell into disarray as two of the targets of the Ripon report rose to dispute the accuracy of the charges, and the congressman conceded that the group's six-month study probably suffered from "less than perfect research and less than perfect facts."

However, Mr. Leach said that he stood by the thrust of the charges.

Among the accusations made at the news conference and in an article in the January issue of the Ripon Review were:

- Richard A. Viguerie, the New Right's leading fund-raiser, conducted a national direct-mail subscription drive for The Times, a Washington newspaper founded by the Reverend Moon's church.
- The College Republican National Committee, an independent wing of the Republican National

Committee, solicited and received money from the Unification Church in 1981 to protest Soviet actions in Poland.

At the news conference, a former director of the College Republican group, Grover Norquist, broke into the question-and-answer period to accuse Mr. Leach of telling lies. Mr. Norquist denied that his group had sought or taken funds from Reverend Moon's church.

- Accuracy in Media, a conservative oriented, Washington-based press-watchdog group, benefited from low-cost or volunteer workers provided by the Unification Church. Bernard Yoh, communications director for the group, denied that it had benefited from low-cost workers provided by the Unification Church. He said that his organization employs two Unification Church members, one full-time and one part-time, and pays them at the "going rate."

Representative Leach said that the Ripon Society's findings showed that Reverend Moon's church has "infiltrated the New Right and the party it [the New Right] wants to control, the Republican Party, and infiltrated the media as well." He called on the Republican Party to dissociate itself from both the New Right and the Unification Church.

U.S. Newsman to Go to Costa Rica To Defend Himself at Press Trial

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Stephen B. Schmidt, an American reporter, goes on trial here Wednesday, accused of practicing journalism illegally by not being a member of the government-approved press organization. If convicted, he faces a maximum penalty of two years in prison.

Mr. Schmidt, 34, worked for the English-language weekly newspaper in San Jose, The Tico Times.

He currently edits a commodities newsletter in Wisconsin, but plans to return voluntarily to defend himself against the charges brought by the Costa Rican College of Journalists, a professional association.

Freedom of the press is guaranteed under the constitution, but under Costa Rican law, membership in the college is mandatory for a journalist to work in the country.

Admission is tightly restricted to those who were journalists when the organization was founded a decade ago, and to National University journalism graduates or graduates of approved foreign journalism schools. Foreigners must live in Costa Rica five years before applying.

The law has not been strictly applied to foreign correspondents who report to their organizations abroad.

The last case in which the law was invoked involved Joseph Phillips, editor of the defunct San Jose News, also an English-language newspaper. Mr. Phillips, an American, was convicted in 1978 of illegally practicing the profession and given a three-month suspended sentence.

Recently, college officers have been telling fellow reporters the organization had won its case against Mr. Schmidt, claiming he fled the country to avoid prosecution.

Richard Dyer, publisher of The Tico Times, is helping Mr. Schmidt pay for the trip back to stand trial and said he is anxious for a court ruling, which he believes will go against the college. He said, "We think the situation abridges press freedom."

Mr. Dyer claims that Tico Times reporters are harassed by the college occasionally. Many of his reporters are not members.

The college argues that it needs to keep untrained people out of the

profession, although it has no set standards and many of the members admitted 10 years ago had no formal training.

Mr. Schmidt's lawyers will argue that he was exercising a basic human right that had no limitations and that the college's restrictions violate a Costa Rican-U.S. treaty guaranteeing equal treatment for the citizens of each nation.

Asked to comment, Carlos Morales, the college's president, said, "We will act in the same manner in all cases the college finds a person practicing journalism illegally in our country."

which strongly opposes the licensing.

Mr. Schmidt pressed the issue by asking college officials what they intended to do in cases similar to his. The college filed charges, but a judge at the time threw out the case for lack of merit.

The college appealed to a higher court, which has agreed to hear the complaint.

Asked to comment, Carlos Morales, the college's president, said, "We will act in the same manner in all cases the college finds a person practicing journalism illegally in our country."

\$1.6 Million Awarded in Privacy Suit

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. District Court jury has awarded Alan and Margaret McSurely, two former anti-poverty workers, \$1.6 million in damages in a suit against the late U.S. Senator John L. McClellan, two of his staff members and a rural Kentucky prosecutor.

The ruling marked the latest milestone in a protracted legal battle that began when armed sheriff's deputies 15 years ago raided the McSurelys' home in Pikeville, Kentucky, on a warrant charging the couple with sedition: trying to overthrow the governments of Kentucky and Pike County.

The McSurelys went to Pike County in 1967 to organize residents for political action against the coal-mining operators of the region.

Kentucky officials later turned over some of the documents seized

at the home to a Senate subcommittee chaired by Senator McClellan, an Arkansas Democrat, that was investigating the causes of urban disorders in the mid-1960s.

Among the items seized were love letters to Margaret McSurely from the late columnist Drew Pearson.

Austria to Forgive Some Tax Evaders

VIENNA — Austria's finance minister, Herbert Salcher, announced Monday an amnesty on tax evasions up to 1979 under which tax dodgers who confess before July 1 will have to pay only the taxes due from 1979.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said that he will announce a package of new taxes before general elections, scheduled for April 24.

son, for whom she worked in the early 1960s before she was married. Shortly after the McSurelys spent a week in a Kentucky jail, a federal court ruled the state sedition law and the search unconstitutional. But they were tried and convicted of contempt of Congress in 1970 when they refused to turn over more documents to the subcommittee. That conviction was subsequently overturned.

The six-member jury found Friday that the prosecutor, Thomas B. Ratliff, Senator McClellan and the two aides violated the couple's First Amendment rights of free speech and their right to privacy and violated Fourth Amendment prohibitions against illegal searches. The jury assessed the bulk of the damages against Mr. Ratliff, now a millionaire coal-mining operator, who went on the raid with the deputies.

Christian Dior

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NYSE Index**AMEX Stock Index**

12 Month				Std.		Close		Prev	
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	1970	High	Low	Cust.
34	21 1/2	Gordon		22.12	9.3	112	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
36 1/2	17 1/2	Geart		1.48	20.11	1830	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
37	22 1/2	Gordon		.56	3.7	38	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
39 1/2	19 1/4	Gauld		1.72	47.15	1292	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
45 1/2	28 1/2	Gordon		2.80	47.1	8122	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
52 1/2	33 1/2	Gronier		1.14	2.13	123	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
52 1/2	31	Gronier			51	1670	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages

AMEX Most Actives**NYSE Most Actives**

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

**The world at your
finger tips.**

International Herald Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1983

COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Options in Stock Index Futures Start During Time of Volatility

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has approved the first options markets in stock index futures, one based on Standard & Poor's 500 index and the other on the New York Stock Exchange's composite index.

Moments after receiving the news from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said it would open trading in S&P 500 options Jan. 28. An official of the New York Futures Exchange, a subsidiary of the Big Board, said no date had been set for the start of its options market.

Options are the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying futures contracts at a specified price within a fixed period. The option's one-time cost, or premium, would be determined in the marketplace. A futures contract, by comparison, is a promise to buy or sell goods under the same general terms, with a small (perhaps 5-percent) cash payment, or margin, required to bind the deal.

Unlike options traders, buyers and sellers of futures are subject to calls for more cash margin if the equity in their accounts falls below certain levels. The new options are expected to appeal to stock market traders because they require a one-time payment, in effect the maximum amount the investor can lose, not counting commissions or, for that matter, the use of any loss to offset tax liabilities.

Industry leaders expect many investors to be using options as a form of hedging.

In addition, the stock index options are coming at a time when the underlying market has become so volatile that industry leaders expect many institutional as well as individual investors to use options as a form of hedging, or insurance against adverse price swings.

A strong stock market advance is usually mirrored by the three major stock index futures markets — the Value Line, the S&P 500 and Big Board composite index. The index futures also usually post larger gains than the actual indexes.

"One reason is that the stock index futures, like most other futures, tend to exaggerate actual market levels," said Malcolm A. Fellman, first vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities and a specialist in this market. "Another factor is that the stock market is an everyday affair, while index futures contracts are spaced four months apart."

The spot, or nearest index futures month, is now March, followed by June, September, December and so on. "This creates an odd situation in which the daily behavior of the actual stock market dictates the basic trend in index contracts not due to be settled in cash for weeks or months in the future," Mr. Fellman said.

U.S. Note Trading Delayed

Monday was to have been the first day of trading in two-year Treasury notes on the Chicago Board of Trade. But so many brokerage houses asked for a delay — so they could prepare their staffs and computers for the new financial instrument — that officials of the biggest U.S. exchange agreed to put off the opening until Jan. 21, a Friday.

The fact that the exchange had originally decided to open on a Monday also disturbed many brokerage houses. They prefer to start new markets on Friday and then have the weekend to work out any problems that may arise on the first day of trading.

Richard L. Sandor, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert, a director of the Board of Trade, chairman of its new products committee and a leading designer of this and other financial futures contracts, said in a telephone interview from Chicago that he and his colleagues viewed the delay as less worrisome than the reason for it.

"Apparently, the chief bug was that the new two-year notes will be traded in 'ticks,' or minimum price moves, of 1/28 of a point per contract of \$400,000 face value, rather than in 1/32 of a point, as is the case with other fixed-income financial futures, such as Ginnie Maes, Treasury bonds and 10-year notes, which are traded in units of \$100,000 face value. Ironically, we chose price ticks of 1/28 of a point because, on a contract with a face value of \$400,000, they are worth the same as half of a point on a \$100,000 contract — \$31.25."

The New York Times

Prices Up Sharply On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Share prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Monday amid signs of lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones average leaped 16.28 points, to 1,092.35, its third record closing in a row. The average, down nearly 8 points in the morning, showed a gain of more than 20 points late in the day before easing back. Advances led declines by about two to one, and volume totaled 101.9 million shares, down from 127.3 million Friday.

The average, which jumped 29.53 points overall last week, has soared more than 300 since last Aug. 12.

Most of the Dow's gain Monday came in the last two hours of trading and followed a statement by Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman. He projected in the firm's quarterly investment strategy report that short- and long-term interest rates are likely to fall further.

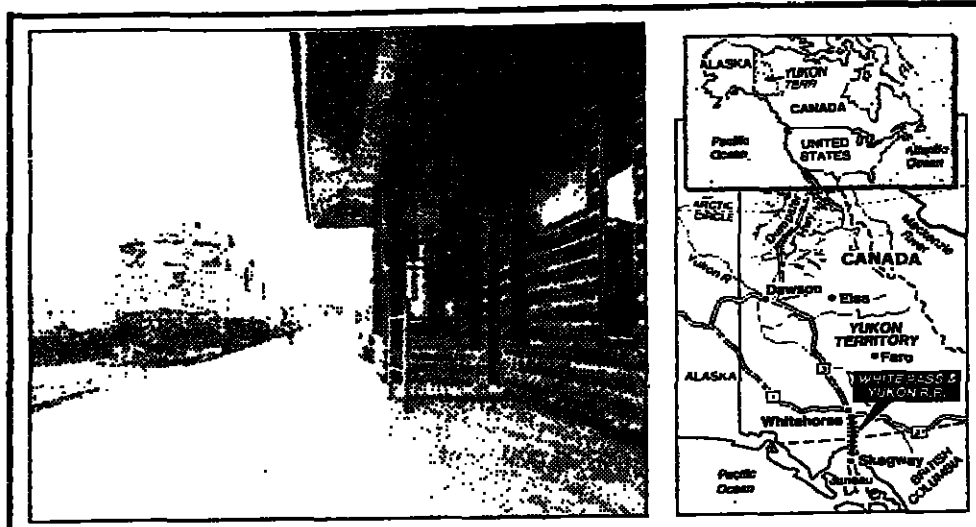
Mr. Kaufman's projections fueled widespread speculation on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve will cut its discount rate sometime this week. The discount rate, charged on Fed loans to member banks, is currently 8 1/2 percent and was last cut Dec. 13.

Investors were also encouraged when three banks cut their broker loan rates. Bankers Trust and U.S. Trust cut their broker loan rates to 9 1/2 percent from 10 percent. Continental Illinois cut its rate to 10 percent from 10 1/2 percent. Other banks were charging 10 to 10 1/2 percent. Changes in the broker rate of ten presage moves in other interest rates.

Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities said the market's rally gained technical support Monday when the Dow Jones transportation average closed at a new high. The performance of the transportation average, which represents the prices of 20 transportation stocks, is often considered a bellwether for the rest of the market. It rose 8.98 points to 469.35, breaking the previous record of 464.55 set in early December.

"The new high on the transportation average confirmed the move last week on the Dow, and caused a lot more money to come into the market," she said.

Blue chip and basic industry stocks continued to lead the market, as they did at the start of the rally last week.



White Pass & Yukon Railway's Engine 98 arriving at Whitehorse station on its final run.

In the Yukon, Shutdown of Mines Spurs a New Rush — to Get Out

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory — In the 1898 Gold Rush, the Yukon seemed like the center of the world. A legend named Klondike Kate was the blue-eyed darling of the miners; booming Dawson fancied itself as the "Paris of the North," and janitors were making small fortunes by panning barroom shavings for gold dust spilled the night before.

These days, all that glitters seems like fool's gold. For the first time since the Gold Rush, there is not a working mine in the Yukon; after more than eight decades of continuous operation, the colorful White Pass & Yukon Railway from Whitehorse to the Alaskan coast is closed; the economy is sinking and people are fleeing.

Government experts project that by next spring more than a fifth of the 26,000 residents will have vanished if the mines stay closed, as expected. "You're talking about a massive collapse of the economy," said Colin Hartwell, director of economic research for the Yukon Territory. "You're talking about a mass exodus of people."

Apart from the suffering, the fate of the Yukon matters because the territory contains some of the richest deposits in the world of zinc, lead, tungsten, gold, silver and other strategic minerals. It also occupies an important place in Canada's history, and in planners' visions of using northern resources to build a high-technology future for the nation.

But in Whitehorse, the Yukon's capital city, distress signs are everywhere. The Salvation Army soup kitchen is dishing out 675 meals a day, up from 325 in 1981; housing sales are off more than 65 percent; some retail stores are closing and others are cutting hours, and employers as diverse as the telephone company and the Chevrolet dealer have announced layoffs.

Moreover, the territorial government's revenue is projected to plunge 40 percent in the current fiscal year. Some 2,070 Yukoners are drawing unemployment insurance, and welfare rolls are swelling.

"I haven't been working for months now — she's getting rough," said Larry Worth, 23, as he read the sparse job bulletin board in the unemployment office. Added Thomas Stewart, a 22-year-old Alaska Indian standing next to him: "Everything seems to be sliding downhill."

The direct cause of the hardship is the closing of three major hard-rock mines. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.'s mines at Elsa, which had employed 188, closed in July. In Faro, Cyprus Avril Mining, the biggest employer in the territory with more than 600 employees, is also closing.

Although the government's official economic forecast for the year will not be published until Jan. 28, it is expected to include a projection of no growth, with a proviso that the economy revives in the second half.

With few signs of an early upswing, the economy is expected to be the central issue in the campaign leading to the March 6 national elections.

The figures released Monday showed a clear deterioration of the economy's performance through last year. While the economy declined 0.5 percent in the first quarter of 1982, the decline accelerated to 2.5 percent in the last quarter.

In nominal prices, the statistical office said gross national product declined to 1.247 trillion Deutsche marks (the equivalent of \$513.9 billion at the average 1982 exchange rate).

Reflecting the decline, the average number of unemployed workers for the year increased 44.1 percent, to 183,000. In December, the number of unemployed was 2.2 million, or 9.1 percent of the labor force.

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Central Bankers Discussing Rescue For Yugoslavia

By Marcus Ferrar

BASEL, Switzerland — Western governments are discussing a financial aid package for Yugoslavia that may total \$1 billion, European monetary sources here said Monday.

Yugoslavia, caught in a deep recession, recently adopted austerity measures to save foreign exchange needed to meet repayments on its foreign debt. The country owes more than \$19 billion to the West, a higher per capita total than that of any other Communist country.

Western central banks last year provided short-term loans through the Bank for International Settlements in Basel to help Hungary, Mexico and Brazil out of similar debt crises.

Switzerland began coordinating the aid package for Yugoslavia after the United States pressed for a European country to take over negotiations on the grounds that Washington already is heavily involved in organizing debt relief for Brazil and Mexico.

One meeting of West European nations involved took place in Paris before Christmas, another was held at the end of last week in Bern with Yugoslav officials present, and a third is scheduled in the Swiss capital next week.

The Yugoslavian package was also discussed here Monday at the monthly meeting of BIS central bank governors, with Radovan Markovic, the head of Yugoslavia's central bank, attending, the sources said.

Yugoslavia first asked for help from the West last September, when it requested a \$500 million credit to be channeled through the BIS by Western central banks. But this ran into difficulties because Yugoslavia needed medium-term

credit rather than the short-term "bridging" finance normally provided by the BIS.

The central bankers also discussed a request by Argentina for \$750 million of short-term credit from the BIS, the sources said. This credit was first requested last October, but central bankers gave priority at the end of last year to Brazil's needs.

Profits for Bankers
Earlier, Raymond Bonner of The New York Times filed the following account from New York:

International banks, while burdened by the inability of many developing nations to pay their debts on time, could earn more than \$300 million in fees for rescheduling the loans of four Latin American countries.

According to several bankers, Mexico will pay about \$200 million as a fee for rescheduling some of its debt. Brazil will pay \$60 million, Argentina \$55 million and Costa Rica \$7.5 million.

Most of the fee income is profit for the banks, said one banker who asked not to be identified. He said the administrative costs associated with negotiating the loans were "not near" the amount of the fee. In addition, he said, there was no risk to the banks because the fees are paid at the time the renegotiated agreement is signed, or soon after.

Although the banks are hurt because they lose the use of the funds that have not been repaid on time, they can recover all or part of that loss by charging more on the new loans made to permit borrowers to repay their current loans.

In the negotiations, banks are asking fees of 1 percent from Mexico and Argentina and 1 1/2 percent from Brazil. Mexico, which had been paying fees of 7 1/2 percent, was to reschedule \$20 billion in short- and medium-term debt, Argentina \$5.5 billion, and Brazil \$4 billion.

Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Bank of America are among the major lenders to the Latin American countries. Individual banks will neither say how much they have lent to each country nor how much fee income they will earn.

Referring to the renegotiation fees, one banker described them as "what makes it attractive" for banks to reschedule the loans. Robert B. Albertson, a bank-consultant with Smith Barney, views the fees as necessary to impose some "discipline" on borrowers.

But a diplomat from one Latin American country that is rescheduling its debt called the fees "very unfair."

West German Economy Declines for 2d Year

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — The West German economy, gripped by a stubborn recession, declined in 1982 for the second consecutive year, according to provisional figures released Monday by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden.

The decline marked the first time that the German economy contracted in two consecutive years since the end of World War II.

Real gross national product, adjusted for inflation, declined 1.2 percent, after dropping 0.2 percent in 1981, the statistical office reported. In 1980, the last year of growth, the gross national product increased 1.8 percent.

The new figures do not bode well for the first half of 1983. In a radio interview broadcast Monday, Otto Lambsdorff, the minister of economics, said he expected "overall, zero" growth this year.

Mr. Lambsdorff added, however, that this meant "that we will have to land clearly above zero in the second half" of 1983.

That forecast was considerably more optimistic than a report prepared in November by a panel of independent economists, which said the economy might contract by as much as 1 percent this year if international financial problems worsened and protectionism spread.

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El Paso Takeover Accord Reached

United Press International

HOUSTON — Burlington Northern and El Paso Co., ending weeks of fighting, have reached an agreement for the railroad company to take over the Houston-based energy pipeline concern for about \$500 million, officials of the two companies said Monday.

The agreement calls for Burlington Northern, a Seattle-based transportation and natural resources company, to withdraw its Dec. 21 offer for control of El Paso and to make a new one Tuesday, said a Burlington spokesman, Larry Rand.

Both companies will drop all legal action against each other, and

Burlington Northern will make a new offer that will give it about 51 percent of El Paso's 49 million outstanding shares.

The new tender offer price will be the same — \$24 a share — but Burlington Northern will buy fewer shares by public tender, making up the difference by buying shares from the El Paso treasury.

The old tender was for 25.1 million shares. The new one will be for 21 million shares. Burlington Northern will buy 4.1 million shares from the El Paso treasury and obtain an option on 4.9 million shares more.

Before it started its takeover bid, Burlington Northern already had

made open-market purchases of 537,000 shares, or about 1.1 percent, of El Paso.

Sources said the withdrawal of all legal action included the Texas antitrust action filed by the state attorney general, Mark White, and then consolidated with the lawsuit El Paso had filed to stop the merger.

Burlington Northern last week reached a tentative agreement with the U.S. Justice Department to clear antitrust barriers to the merger.

Before announcement of the accord, El Paso already had elected four directors designated by Burlington Northern, including its chairman, Richard Bressler. Burlington Northern eventually will get eight of 13 seats on a new El Paso board.

Travis Petty, El Paso's chairman, is to be elected to the Burlington Northern board.

"In our judgment," Mr. Bressler said, "this agreement achieves a sensible negotiated resolution permitting Burlington to acquire control of El Paso and to strengthen El Paso's financial position while preserving the assets and integrated operations of El Paso."

El Paso has oil and gas exploration properties that analysts said were Burlington Northern's main interest. But one of El Paso's main operations is a natural gas pipeline from west Texas to California.

El Paso earned \$147 million on revenue of \$3.9 billion last year.

In 1982, Burlington Northern earned \$272 million on revenue of \$4.9 billion.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen and major European currencies other than sterling in anticipation of cuts in U.S. interest rates. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.3310 DM, down from 2.3330 Friday.

Pound Shows Sharp Drop On Signs Election Is Near

Reuters

LONDON — The pound fell sharply in Europe Monday, losing two cents against the dollar, as the market began to focus on the possibility of a British election later this year, dealers said.

Gold rose \$11 in London to close at \$477 an ounce, its highest closing level since Sept. 7. When the New York market opened, gold rose to \$480.75 an ounce, pushed higher by the weakness of the dollar abroad, New York dealers said.

The British currency, also hit by speculation about lower oil prices, finished the day in London at \$1.59, down from \$1.6102 Friday. It declined against other major currencies including the Deutsche mark and the French and Swiss francs.

The Bank of England said sterling had lost nearly one percentage

point during the day on a trade-weighted index based on currencies of Britain's major trading partners. It closed at 81.6 points on the index of 100, the lowest level since the index was introduced in its present form in February 1981.

Several dealers said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's weekend visit to the Falkland Islands could suggest that a general election is near. The opposition Labor Party has pledged that if it wins power it will devalue sterling by 30 percent to boost the economy. On a trade-weighted basis, sterling has fallen about 10 percent in the past two months.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen and major European currencies other than sterling in anticipation of cuts in U.S. interest rates. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.3310 DM, down from 2.3330 Friday.

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Closing prices, Jan. 10

Closing prices, Jan. 10

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EC Criticizes Greek Devaluation, Trade Curbs

By Andriana Ierodiaconou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — Greece's weekend announcement of a 15.5-percent devaluation of the drachma and the imposition of import curbs was criticized Monday by European Community officials, who said the Socialist government's action may set back the effort to fully integrate Greece into the EC.

The government's decision was announced by National Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis Sunday night. The announcement surprised the commission, which is responsible for ensuring Greek compliance with terms of its planned entry to the EC. In a terse statement out of Brussels Friday, the commission stressed its "regret at having been neither consulted nor informed" on the devaluation decision.

The commission also insisted on being consulted on any further decisions that would fall within the EC's jurisdiction, a reference to the intended import restrictions.

Brussels sources acknowledged that because Greece is not a member of the European Monetary System, it is under no formal obligation to consult the commission or its partners among the 10 EC members on such decisions. "But the failure to inform the commission even on a confidential basis immediately beforehand showed complete lack of community spirit, was very short-sighted and certainly doesn't help the commission in tackling the issue of Greece's compliance with EC entry requirements," they added. The commission is expected to submit a report on the Greek case for consideration by the European Council by spring.

In contrast to the currency action, the Greek government is clearly required to seek the commission's authorization for its plans to curb imports. According to trade sources, these will chiefly affect luxury goods, certain food products and textiles. A Greek foreign ministry delegation is expected to travel to Brussels for talks on the issue next Monday.

Mr. Arsenis has invoked Article 130 of the Greek treaty of accession to the EC to back the import-restriction move. According to the transition-period article, which expires in 1986, the commission may authorize emergency "safeguard" measures by the Greek government in case of "serious and persisting" economic difficulties.

"The article is certainly a liberal one," a Brussels source said. "However, any idea of import quotas is completely against the spirit of the Common Market. Greece will have to make a very good case to the commission of a serious crisis in the balance of trade to get the green light for this."

Greek officials assert that the trade figures for the last three months of 1982 showed a drastic widening of the country's trade deficit with the EC and other foreign markets. No figures have been released, however.

Trade sources said a worsening of the trade balance with EC was not apparent in the first nine months of 1982. They said an increase of 30 to 35 percent in Greek imports from the EC was matched by an increase in exports to the community. The sources said that the deficit with non-EC areas did widen.

In public statements, Mr. Arsenis said the government's decision to devalue the drachma was intended to boost agricultural incomes, improve the competitiveness of Greek exports, raise productivity and combat unemployment.

Yukon Mine Closings Spur a Rush — to Go

(Continued from Page 7)

ees, closed its mine in June, until at least spring. Whitehorse Copper has closed, idling 200 employees since last March.

Critics say the Yukon was ill advised to become so dependent on one industry in the first place, particularly one in which major decisions are made elsewhere — in the board rooms of multinational corporations or in the federal bureaucracy, which controls all of the territory's resources other than game.

The Yukon economy — especially the mining industry — has ridden the peaks and valleys of economic cycles before, but analysts suggest that the current situation may be the worst ever.

The Yukon's problems are part of the larger economic troubles hurting resource-exporting economies. Recovery depends on an increase in demand from big manufacturing industries.

For Canada, the stagnation world economy has meant that once-vibrant mining communities, from iron towns in Quebec to nickel towns in Ontario to coal towns in British Columbia, are withering.

The region's prospects are clouded by the fact that companies, battered by the recession, have slashed their spending on exploration for new minerals. Such spending in the Yukon fell from \$48.8 million in 1981 to an estimated \$20 million in 1982, and might be as low as \$5 million in 1983, the Yukon government estimates.

The gold-mining industry, which operates in the summer because in the winter streams are frozen over, is estimated to have spent \$10 million less in 1982.

The basic economic problems extend well beyond mining, however. Tourism, the second-biggest money earner, garnered less revenue last summer because of the economic downturn in the United States. A pipeline to bring Alaskan natural gas to the United States, considered one of the brightest developments in the Yukon since the building of the Alaskan Highway during World War II, has been delayed indefinitely. And hopes have greatly diminished that big oil finds in the Beaufort Sea are imminent.

The most desired possibility here is that the Cypress Anvil mine re-open. But that is complicated by the loss of lucrative contracts from Japanese buyers that accounted for most of the mine's production.

Moreover, the mine is owned by hard-pressed Dome Petroleum, the subject of a \$1 billion rescue attempt by the Canadian government and major banks in the country. The rescue plan does not address the mine.

If things get worse, there are those here who suggest that a population exodus might not be all that bad. According to this logic, Indians and some savvy white residents might be able to fashion a not-unpleasant existence from hunting, fishing and other renewable resources, while living in log cabins without mortgages.

Deutsche Bank Offering Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Deutsche Bank said Monday that it is raising \$150 million through a seven-year Euro-bond issue.

The issue carries a 10 1/2 percent coupon and is priced at par, or 100; 25 percent is payable Feb. 1 and the rest Aug. 1. Bond market sources quoted by Reuters said the issue is probably part of an interest rate swap for floating rate debt.

S.G. Warburg & Co. said Sweden is issuing \$50 million of 27-year loan stock through a public offering on a yield basis.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France
CII Honeywell Bull
1st Half 1982 1981
Net 105,501.0 105,124.3

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / December, 1982
4,500,000 Shares



HOME ENTERTAINMENT GROUP, INC.

Common Stock

E. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Bear, Stearns & Co.	Blyth Eastman Paine Webber	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette	Drexel Burnham Lambert	Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb	Prudential-Bache
Shearson/American Express Inc.	Smith Barney	Harris Upham & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
Rothschild Inc.	Atlantic Capital	Basile Securities Corporation
Robert Fleming	Kleinwort, Benson	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Julius Baer International	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissement, CBI	
Hambros Bank	Hessische Landesbank	Samuel Montagu & Co.
Pictet International Ltd.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.	Vereins- und Westbank

Other Markets Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
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Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

London Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
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Grain	1.18	+0.01
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Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

U.S. Futures Prices Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
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Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
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London Jan. 10

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Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

Paris Commodities Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
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Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

London Commodities Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
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Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
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Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
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Straw	1.02	+0.01
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Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

London Metals Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
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Straw	1.02	+0.01
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Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

Dividends Jan. 10

Company	Dividend	Yield
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
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Grain	1.18	+0.01
Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

U.S. Money Rates Jan. 10

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	+0.01
Corn	1.15	+0.01
Soybeans	1.35	+0.01
Beans	1.45	+0.01
Barley	1.10	+0.01
Oats	1.05	+0.01
Flour	1.20	+0.01
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Feed	1.12	+0.01
Hay	1.08	+0.01
Straw	1.02	+0.01
Stalks	1.00	+0.01

Car Sales Rise in Britain

LONDON — A total of 1.56 million new cars were sold in Britain last year, up 4.7 percent from 1981, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Monday. Imports accounted for 57.7 percent of the total, compared with 55.7 percent in 1981, the group said.

Nakasono Gets Death Threat on Eve of Seoul Trip

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasono, on the eve of a two-day visit to South Korea, received a death threat Monday from an anonymous caller in Seoul and was subjected to a verbal attack by North Korea.

In the South Korean capital, where many people still harbor bitter memories of Japanese colonialism, the police said that they had tightened security after the Japanese Embassy received an anonymous telephone call threatening to kill the prime minister when he arrives Tuesday.

"The caller said in Korean he would kill Prime Minister Nakasono when the Japanese official travels to Seoul," a switchboard operator at the embassy told police.

Meanwhile, in Pyongyang, an official North Korean newspaper, Redong Simnun, published an editorial on the eve of Mr. Nakasono's trip charging that Tokyo had colluded with the United States to set up a "triangular military alliance" in northeast Asia.

"The formation of the triangular military alliance system is one of the basic policies of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian and global strategy," Redong Simnun said.

PEANUTS



"A JURY OF YOUR PEERS"



هكذا من الأهل

VI KESPEAK:

THE CLIT OF THE ATOM:

The Secret Papers of the Atomic Energy Commission
By Daniel Ford. Illustrated. 273 pp. \$13.95.

Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Susan Bolotin

"NUKESPEAK" is ostensibly about how euphemisms replaced "nuclear war" in the official vocabulary, about why government officials refer to the "second" at Three Mile Island as a "normal aberration." The book's authors, three Boston journalists, landed on a clever idea when they decided to unravel the language of the "nuclear mind-set." Clever, but also tricky, for passion blurs the language on both sides of the nuclear debate. Consequently, "Nukespeak" works best as what it really is — a concise history of nuclear weapons and nuclear power in the United States.

The story is a chilling one. In 1904, when the medicinal values of radium were still being wholeheartedly boosted, Dr. W.J. Morton introduced a liquid radium elixir at a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's New York alumni association. At the end of what must have been one bizarre evening, he led the celebrants in a toast to "Tech's welfare and future," after which they all downed "Liquid Sunshine" cocktails.

The discovery of atomic fission during the wartime work of the Manhattan Project and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki soon made the reality of nuclear development inexpressibly more than a paragon game. But the ironies continued. As recently as 1971, Glenn Seaborg, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, wrote of the advantages of using a nuclear bomb to close the Strait of Gibraltar and hence irritate the Sahara "would have to be weighed against the loss of Venice and other sea-level cities." Even more recently, in 1979, the Justice Department supported the Department of Energy's ruling that an encyclopedia was "retroactively sacred."

As a responsible history, "Nukespeak" never falters, except over occasional redundancy. But it doesn't seem fair to praise the Japanese for evocatively calling falling "ashes of death" and then to blame the AEC for measuring fallout in doses in the less provocative "sunshine units." The authors question the testimony of "experts," yet give credence to the work of the Union of Concerned Scientists, "a nonprofit organization of scientists, engineers and other professionals." One may fight fire with fire, but then some people argue that one should not

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	O	A	D	S	A	R	A	H	C	R	A	
O	G	L	E	E	C	O	L	E	R	A	G	
R	E	I	N	C	R	O	S	S	B	O	N	E
D	E	T	O	U	R	E	D	T	A	S	T	E
				T	R	E	S	H	E	S		
T	A	L	E	N	T	P	O	R	T	I	O	N
R	U	E	S	E	T	O	N	E	N	N	U	
A	G	A	L	D	R	I	E	R	G	I	R	
M	E	S	A	S	A	S	Y	E	T	O	S	
P	R	E	C	L	O	D	E	C	R	O	N	E
				R	U	S	E	P	L	E	B	
I	G	N	O	R	E	B	O	U	T	I	O	N
C	R	O	S	S	F	I	R	E	S	T	U	N
E	A	R	S	U	N	I	T	E	E	A	T	
D	Y	N	E	L	O	E	S	S	R	O		

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE are players whose greatest enjoyment seems to come from stubborn defense, but there are times when this indulgence has

In the old days, there was Br
ain's Amos Burn; nowadays in t
United States, there is Anat
Lein, a 46-year-old Jersey C
grandmaster who originally hail

In his encounter with the New Zealand international master Murray Chandler in the Hastings International Tournament in England, Lein found himself in a mid-

game so strong he had to forswear his penchant for defense. And, in spite of the unaccustomed circumstances, he smashed his way to victory.

tated to bring out his queen bishop with 9 . . . B-B4, because 10 Bx BxB; 11 BxB, PxB does amount to an exploitable weakening of the black king position.

He tried a weaker alternative method of freeing his position playing 11... P-B3? It was vain hope to achieve... P-K4. Lein showed at once with 12 P-B PxP; 13 BxPch, K-R1; 14 P-Q5

After 19 QxN, Lein had a gross positional advantage in play on the half-open king file, whereas Chaudler had not solved the onerous problem of getting his queen bishop into action.

On 21 N-R3, it did not matter whether Chandler accepted the pawn sacrifice with 21 ... B — there was no way to stop Le from using his overwhelming po

Leim's taking the king file with 25 R/2-K2 and driving the hapless black queen into a cul-de-sac with 26 B-B4, 27 B-N5 and 28 B-K8 enabled him to launch the final at-

It would have been useless to

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are people who study the past and try to understand what happened and why it happened. They use a variety of sources, including books, documents, and artifacts, to reconstruct the past. They also try to understand the people who lived in the past and how they thought and felt. Historians are interested in the history of the world because it helps us to understand the world we live in today.

Position after 28 ... Q-N1

29. . . . B-N2 in view of 30 B-B7
Q-B1 31 R-K8, winning the queen.
Thus, the threat of 30 Q-B3ch, B-
N2; 31 Q-B7 compelled Chandler
to take the exchange will

29 . . . BxR; 30 RxB.
After Chandler was forced to re-
turn the sacrificed material with
32 . . . QxB; 33 RxQ, KxR, he
had no defense against the crush-

On 35 Q-R8ch, there was no reasonable way to evade 35... K-K2; 36 QxPch, K-B1; 37 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 38 Q-B6ch, K-K1; 39

QxPch, K-B1; 40 Q-B6ch, K-K1
41 P-N6!, R-Q2; 42 Q-R8ch, K-
K2; 43 B-N5mate, so Chandler
gave up.

CARD-KAYN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Lead	Counter	Lead	Counter
1 ♠ K4	1 ♠ QH1	1 ♠ C4N	1 ♠ N4
2 ♠ Q4	2 ♠ Q4	2 ♠ N4S	2 ♠ N4S
3 ♠ Q3	3 ♠ Q3	3 ♠ N4S	3 ♠ Q3
4 ♠ Q3	4 ♠ QH3	4 ♠ N4S	4 ♠ Q3
5 ♠ QH3	5 ♠ QH3		

8 N-23	B-N2	25 N-22	PAH
70-0	N-23	26 N-22	B-N2
8 R-K1	O-0	28 R-12	B-N2
9 P-K2	O-2	30 B-24	O-2
10 N-22	N-24	27 B-N2	O-2
11 N-22	P-23	28 B-23	PAH
12 P-24	P-2	30 R-2	O-2
13 P-24	K-2	31 O-22	O-2
14 P-22	B-21		O-2

15 P-EM	N-03	3-03	1-03
16 P-EM	N-04	3-04	1-04
17 P-03	P-04	3-05	1-05
18 P-04	N-05	3-06	1-06

CARD-NAME-DEFINITION			
White Lute	Black Caucasian	White Lute	Black Caucasian
1 P-254	P-254-1	18 Q-24	P-254
2 P-254	P-254-2	19 Q-25	P-254
3 P-254	P-254-3	20 P-254	P-254
4 P-254	P-254-4	21 P-254	P-254
5 P-254	P-254-5	22 P-254	P-254
6 P-254	P-254-6	23 P-254	P-254
7 P-254	P-254-7	24 P-254	P-254
8 P-254	P-254-8	25 P-254	P-254
9 P-254	P-254-9	26 P-254	P-254
10 P-254	P-254-10	27 P-254	P-254
11 P-254	P-254-11	28 P-254	P-254
12 P-254	P-254-12	29 P-254	P-254
13 P-254	P-254-13	30 P-254	P-254
14 P-254	P-254-14	31 P-254	P-254
15 P-254	P-254-15	32 P-254	P-254
16 P-254	P-254-16	33 P-254	P-254
17 P-254	P-254-17	34 P-254	P-254
18 P-254	P-254-18	35 P-254	P-254
19 P-254	P-254-19	36 P-254	P-254
20 P-254	P-254-20	37 P-254	P-254
21 P-254	P-254-21	38 P-254	P-254
22 P-254	P-254-22	39 P-254	P-254
23 P-254	P-254-23	40 P-254	P-254
24 P-254	P-254-24	41 P-254	P-254
25 P-254	P-254-25	42 P-254	P-254
26 P-254	P-254-26	43 P-254	P-254
27 P-254	P-254-27	44 P-254	P-254
28 P-254	P-254-28	45 P-254	P-254
29 P-254	P-254-29	46 P-254	P-254
30 P-254	P-254-30	47 P-254	P-254
31 P-254	P-254-31	48 P-254	P-254
32 P-254	P-254-32	49 P-254	P-254
33 P-254	P-254-33	50 P-254	P-254
34 P-254	P-254-34	51 P-254	P-254
35 P-254	P-254-35	52 P-254	P-254
36 P-254	P-254-36	53 P-254	P-254
37 P-254	P-254-37	54 P-254	P-254
38 P-254	P-254-38	55 P-254	P-254
39 P-254	P-254-39	56 P-254	P-254
40 P-254	P-254-40	57 P-254	P-254
41 P-254	P-254-41	58 P-254	P-254
42 P-254	P-254-42	59 P-254	P-254
43 P-254	P-254-43	60 P-254	P-254
44 P-254	P-254-44	61 P-254	P-254
45 P-254	P-254-45	62 P-254	P-254
46 P-254	P-254-46	63 P-254	P-254
47 P-254	P-254-47	64 P-254	P-254
48 P-254	P-254-48	65 P-254	P-254
49 P-254	P-254-49	66 P-254	P-254
50 P-254	P-254-50	67 P-254	P-254
51 P-254	P-254-51	68 P-254	P-254
52 P-254	P-254-52	69 P-254	P-254
53 P-254	P-254-53	70 P-254	P-254
54 P-254	P-254-54	71 P-254	P-254
55 P-254	P-254-55	72 P-254	P-254
56 P-254	P-254-56	73 P-254	P-254
57 P-254	P-254-57	74 P-254	P-254
58 P-254	P-254-58	75 P-254	P-254
59 P-254	P-254-59	76 P-254	P-254
60 P-254	P-254-60	77 P-254	P-254
61 P-254	P-254-61	78 P-254	P-254
62 P-254	P-254-62	79 P-254	P-254
63 P-254	P-254-63	80 P-254	P-254
64 P-254	P-254-64	81 P-254	P-254
65 P-254	P-254-65	82 P-254	P-254
66 P-254	P-254-66	83 P-254	P-254
67 P-254	P-254-67	84 P-254	P-254
68 P-254	P-254-68	85 P-254	P-254
69 P-254	P-254-69	86 P-254	P-254
70 P-254	P-254-70	87 P-254	P-254
71 P-254	P-254-71	88 P-254	P-254
72 P-254	P-254-72	89 P-254	P-254
73 P-254	P-254-73	90 P-254	P-254
74 P-254	P-254-74	91 P-254	P-254
75 P-254	P-254-75	92 P-254	P-254
76 P-254	P-254-76	93 P-254	P-254
77 P-254	P-254-77	94 P-254	P-254
78 P-254	P-254-78	95 P-254	P-254
79 P-254	P-254-79	96 P-254	P-254
80 P-254	P-254-80	97 P-254	P-254
81 P-254	P-254-81	98 P-254	P-254
82 P-254	P-254-82	99 P-254	P-254
83 P-254	P-254-83	100 P-254	P-254

SPORTS

Cowboys Beat Bucs, 30-17; Vikings Rally to Win

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — Monty Hunter, a rookie safety for the Dallas Cowboys, intercepted a Doug Williams pass Sunday and returned it 19 yards for a touchdown that moved the Cowboys into the lead over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 24-17, in the second round of the National Football League playoffs.

Hunter's touchdown, his first as a professional, put the Cowboys ahead, 23-17, early in the fourth quarter. Ten minutes later, they scored again to win, 30-17, and earned the right to play the Green Bay Packers here Sunday.

Dallas quarterback Danny White, playing despite a sprained right thumb, completed 27 of 45 passes — the most he has ever thrown in a game — for 312 yards. Two of his passes were for touchdowns; the second, a 10-yarder to running back Timmy Newsum with 3:33 left, accounted for the final score.

Quarterback Doug Williams, also hurting (a sore hamstring muscle) typified the sort of game the Buc offense played. Williams completed 8 of 28 passes for 113 yards. He also threw three interceptions.

Though Tampa Bay scored two touchdowns and a field goal, each score was set up by the defense — on a fumble recovery and two pass interceptions.

In the first half, Williams was far less effective than White, as the Cowboys took a 13-0 lead and outgained the Bucs in total yards, 234 to 90. Williams completed one of 13 passes for 7 yards, and 63 of Tampa Bay's rushing yards came in a drive that ended when the second quarter expired.

The Buccaneers did not pick up a first down until 5:32 remained in the second period, and Williams did not complete a pass until 30 seconds before halftime. White, meanwhile, completed 16 of 31 for 202 yards.

The score was as close as it was because of one unusual play (perhaps attributable to White's sore thumb) and another one on which White was intercepted.

After the Cowboys had taken a first-period lead of 6-0 on two 33-

yard field goals by Rafael Septien, White, on a third-and-6 from the Tampa Bay 28, dropped back to pass. The ball slipped out of his hand; before it hit the turf, Hugh Green, the Bucs' outside right linebacker, snared it and raced all the way for a touchdown that put his team ahead, 7-6.

On their next series, the Cowboys drove from their 27 to the Buc 38 before White drilled a pass for the wide receiver Tony Hill, who seemed open over the middle. Approaching quickly from behind, however, was strong safety Mark Cozney, who plucked the ball away from Hill and ran 50 yards before he was tackled at the Dallas 77. Six plays later, Bill Capece kicked a 32-yard field goal that increased the Tampa Bay lead to 10-6 with 4:14 remaining in the half. To that point, Williams still had not completed a pass, and the Buccaneers had gained all of 27 yards.

The Cowboys moved effectively on their next possession. White completing passes of 13 and 21 yards to wide receiver Drew Pearson on a 10-play drive that ended with a 6-yard TD pass to running back Ron Springs with 35 seconds left. Septien's conversion extended the Cowboy lead to 13-10.

Dallas spent the first 8:21 of the third quarter driving 84 yards to the Tampa Bay 1-yard line. On fourth down, Septien kicked his third field goal, increasing the Cowboy lead to 16-10.

The Buccaneers' offensive difficulties continued when they took over on their 22. Williams, firing a high pass down the left sideline, threw an interception on the first play.

But the Bucs made some amends when the free safety Neal Coble tipped a pass intended for Hill in the end zone into the hands of the cornerback John Holt.

That gave the Buccaneers the ball at their 20, and in six plays, they marched for the go-ahead touchdown. The drive ended when Williams hit wide receiver Gordon Jones on a slant-in from the left side. Jones shook the cornerback Rod Hill from his shoulders and ran 40 yards for the touchdown. Capece's conversion made the score 17-16 with 1:16 left in the third period.



Teammates Dennis Thurman (32) and Dexter Clinkscales (47) mobbed Monty Hunter after the safety ran back an intercepted Tampa Bay pass and for Dallas's winning TD.

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — On a closing 72-yard drive, the Minnesota Vikings suddenly switched offensive tactics — from passes to running plays — and the result was a 30-24 NFL playoff victory over the Atlanta Falcons Sunday.

The last six of the drive's 10 plays were running ones and the 10th saw halfback Ted Brown score on a 5-yard dash around left end. That touchdown, coming with 1:44 left to play, gave the Vikings the victory and moved them into the second round of the Super Bowl tournament.

Minnesota will play the Redskins in Washington Saturday.

Brown's touchdown followed a 41-yard field goal by Mick Luckhurst that put Atlanta ahead, 24-23. The lead changed hands five times during the game, with the Vikings coming back again and again after mistakes that gave Atlanta opportunities.

The Vikings began the game in the worst possible fashion. After three downs, a punt by Greg Coleman was blocked and the ball bounced backward for 10 yards into the Minnesota end zone, where Doug Rogers, a reserve defensive end, fell on it for a Falcon touchdown.

The snap to the punter by Jim Hough had been low and Coleman dropped the ball.

Luckhurst kicked the conversion and the Vikings were behind by 7 points after 69 seconds of play. That was the first Coleman punt to have been blocked this season.

It was not until the sixth minute of the second quarter that the Vikings overcame that mistake and took the lead. Their edge lasted through the rest of the half, a woe for the Falcons, who looked futile. But then it disappeared suddenly in the third quarter, when Atlanta scored two touchdowns within two minutes.

Minnesota's 13 points of the first half came on two field goals by Rick Danneier and on a 36-yard pass from Tommy Kramer to Sammy White, the wide receiver who had missed the last three games because of an injury. White, streaking downfield, blew past Kenny John-

son, the Atlanta cornerback, on the play.

Kramer had a shaky first half, missing some open receivers. The Atlanta quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, accomplished little, completing just three of 13 passes. Kramer connected on nine of 19 passes before halftime (he hit on 20 of 34 passes on the day for 253 yards; Bartkowski was 9-of-23 for 134 yards).

But Bartkowski did complete passes of 25 and 22 yards to Floyd Hodge and Alfred Jenkins on a drive opening the third period. The Vikings stiffened, and Luckhurst came out to try a 25-yard field goal with his holder, Mike Moroski, a reserve quarterback.

But there was no kick. Moroski stood up after taking the snap from the center and ran round his right end. When the containing defender, Willie Tait, closed on him, Moroski lateraled back to the trailing Luckhurst, who ran into the end zone for a touchdown.

After Luckhurst's conversion kick the Falcons were ahead by a point and the margin soon was eight points. Kramer, with White the intended receiver, threw a pass into the hands of Bob Glazebrook, the Atlanta strong safety who says he is not a particularly fast runner.

But Glazebrook managed to run down the sideline for 35 yards with no one in his way for a touchdown. The Falcons had scored three touchdowns — on a blocked punt, a fake field-goal play and by returning an interception. Their offense had done next to nothing, but they were ahead, 21-13.

The Vikings struggled to get back into the game with a long 70-yard drive that took up seven minutes and concluded on a 39-yard field goal by Danneier that cut the Falcon lead to five points.

Minnesota's recovery continued into the final quarter, an 11-yard touchdown pass from Kramer to Sam McCullum — the wide receiver who replaced the injured Ahmad Rashad — coming in the fifth minute. That put the Vikings ahead, 23-21.

Luckhurst continued his superb long-range kicking with his 41-yarder, giving the Falcons the lead for the last time with 6:45 left to play.



Conrad Cathomen, reaching the top of the cup standings.

Winner Cathomen Ski Cup Co-Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAL D'ISERE, France — Conrad Cathomen of Switzerland won his second World Cup downhill race of the season here Monday.

Cathomen, clocking one minute and 59.20 seconds, edged Canadian Ken Read by 12-hundredths of a second.

Meanwhile, in Verbier, Switzerland, Cindy Nelson of the United States won the second and final women's cup supergiant slalom of the season, coupling her victory with Sunday's fourth-place finish in the discipline.

Zoe Haas of Switzerland was second Monday, followed by Sunday's winner, Irene Epple of West Germany. American Tamara McKinney, third Sunday, was fourth.

Cathomen, who also won at Val Gardena, Italy, last month, produced a fluent run down a 3,410-meter course (about 11,250 feet) that had a drop of 915 meters, and overhauled Read on the last third of the track.

Read was within sight of his first victory in two years after he made up more than one second on his rivals in the middle section to clock the fastest intermediate time. But he had to settle for second, crossing the line in 1:59.32.

Italian Daniele Stedelletto was a surprise third in 1:59.66, his best cup showing ever. Stedelletto's previous highest finish was 15th in

the opening downhill of the season at Pontresina, Switzerland.

In contrast to Sunday's downhill hill, there were few accidents or disqualifications. The only skier among the top-ranked group not to finish was Canadian Todd Brook-er, who fell early.

Müller, disqualified Sunday from his second-place finish, was fourth Monday in 1:59.73 — two-hundredths of a second ahead of Austrian Franz Klammer.

Steve Podborski of Canada, still feeding the effects of a nasty fall in Sunday's race, finished well down in Monday's field, as did Austrian world champion Harti Weirather, who relinquished the lead in the overall standings to Cathomen and Müller.

Nelson mastered the steep, 34-gate course handily and crossed the finish line in 1:08.56, averaging 43.4 miles per hour (about 69 kph). "I had no problems this time," said the 12-year veteran of the U.S. team. "The course was as I expected." Nelson had complained that Sunday's layout resulted in a slow race.

Haas was clocked at 1:09.16; Epple's time was 1:09.41, 15-hundredths of a second ahead of McKinney.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Conrad Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:59.20.
2. Ken Read, Canada, 1:59.32.
3. Daniele Stedelletto, Italy, 1:59.66.
4. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:59.73.
5. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:59.75.
6. Urs Rieber, Switzerland, 1:59.81.
7. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:59.91.
8. Fritz Strobl, Austria, 2:00.00.
9. Silvano Melli, Switzerland, 2:00.08.
10. Vladimir Malchev, Soviet Union, 2:00.09.
11. Michael Mitterer, Austria, 2:00.11.
12. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 2:00.13.
13. Michael Melli, Italy, 2:00.35.
14. Stefan Niederreiter, Austria, and Toni Rüger, Switzerland, 2:00.38.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Müller and Cathomen, 92 points.
2. Harti Weirather, Austria, 84.
3. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 78.
4. Klammer, 75.
5. Franz Klammer, Switzerland, 72.
6. Read, 69.
7. Rieber, 61.
8. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 57.
9. Ingeborg Stenmark, Sweden, 53.

WOMEN'S SUPERGIANT SLALOM

1. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:08.56.
2. Zoe Haas, Switzerland, 1:09.16.
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:09.41.
4. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 1:09.56.
5. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:09.66.
6. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:09.78.
7. Elisabeth Chaud, France, 1:10.14.
8. Fabienne Gasser, France, 1:10.25.
9. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:10.41.
10. Christa Weis, Switzerland, 1:10.42.
11. Christine Weis, U.S., 1:10.55.
12. Catherine Guille, France, 1:10.64.
13. Debbie Armstrong, U.S., 1:10.71.
14. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:10.78.
15. Anne-Flore Rev, France, 1:10.84.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Erick Hess, Switzerland, 105 points.
2. Heidi Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 100.
3. Klammer, 92.
4. Irene Epple, 84.
5. Elisabeth Kriehner, Austria, 59.
6. Maria Eder, West Germany, 49.
7. Heidi Wenzel, 48.
8. Serrat and Heidi Wenzel, West Germany, 36.

California Outpost Echoes With Failure of Bighorn Project

By Earl Gurskcy

Los Angeles Times Service

TULELAKE, California — On a ridge top high above the lava beds where the last California Indian war ended 109 years ago, a wooden and wire corral is overgrown with rabbit brush and bunch grass.

Rusty chains and padlocks still secure the wooden gates. The eight-foot-high hog-wire fence, bent slightly by the cold winds that sweep across the mesa and make the juniper sigh.

The winds and the meager grass are making the only sounds heard on the mesa. The old corral looks like it belongs in a ghost town, and in a sense it does — it belongs to a wildlife ghost town, complete with bighorn sheep skulls lying in the sage.

Until three summers ago, bighorns lived inside the 1,100-acre corral in a wildlife transplant experiment for which experts had high hopes. Earlier, bighorns had lived in the lava beds for countless centuries before settlers developed agricultural districts in northeastern California and southeastern Oregon in the mid-1800s.

Then a combination of factors doomed the native bighorns. First, cattle and sheep overgrazed the land and spread diseases to which the bighorns had no immunity. Biologists also believe the settlers probably killed too many for food.

"By the second decade of this century, the lava beds' bighorns were all gone," said Dick Weaver, a big-game biologist for California's department of fish and game.

In 1970, a five-agency effort was launched to return bighorns to the area now known as the Lava Beds National Monument. Ten live-trapped bighorns from British Columbia were turned loose there in 1971. For a few years, the herd prospered; lambs were born every spring. Then, within weeks, they were all gone. Pneumonia, believed introduced by domestic sheep, ended what began as a showcase experiment in reintroducing species into areas where they had been wiped out.

In the aftermath, biologists have worked to ascertain what went wrong. To a man, they believe domestic sheep grazing on nearby leased Forest Service land infected the bighorns. And to a man, they want to try again.

Says Weaver: "The National Park Service people consider it a mandate to return bighorns to the lava beds. They don't want to give up. Neither do I. It was a noble experiment. We learned some painful lessons, going from 43 bighorns to zero. We can do it."

Said Lava Beds National Monument Superintendent Jim Slezacek: "It was a very sad ending to what was developing as an extremely worthwhile wildlife project."

Remarkably Slezacek, showing a visitor around the old bighorn enclosure: "See that big juniper over there? I watched a ewe deliver a lamb right under that tree in the spring of '78. She got it on its feet and worked it up that ridge, to the top. Took her almost all morning to get that little lamb up there."

"It's a shame. The bighorns were almost a town project. The locals loved coming out here on weekends for picnics and using binoculars to scan the ridges, watching the bighorns."

"The lava beds area is prime bighorn habitat," said Slezacek. "It was to have been kind of a staging area for all future bighorn transplants to other mountain areas of California. The corral was temporary. We planned to keep them in there the first year so we could keep an eye on them. Eventually, the corral would've come down. They would've had the run of the whole lava beds area."

The six-by-six mile Lava Beds National Monument, near the California-Oregon line, is rich in history and wildlife. In the winter of 1872-73 the Modoc warrior, Captain Jack, and 53 braves held off 600 U.S. Army troops — killing 46 of them — for five months from a fortress of lava rocks.

The area has two caterpillar-shaped lava flows, The Devil's Homestead and the Schuchin, both

over two miles long. As impressive as any in North America, they've been described as looking like a dark, storm-tossed ocean, frozen into lava.

The beds and the adjacent Tulelake and Lower Klamath national wildlife refuges also provide visitors with some of the best wildlife viewing opportunities in California. Hundreds of species of birds visit or live in the refuges and lava beds, including the largest bald eagle concentration — over 500 in normal winters — in the state. Each winter, the eagles arrive with the largest gathering of ducks and geese found anywhere in the lower 48 states.

And the inhospitable-looking lava beds are home to an abundance of wildlife — mule deer, coyotes, bobcats, an occasional mountain lion, quail, owls and blue grouse.

And, twice, there have been bighorn sheep. The last reported sighting of a bighorn from the original herd was in 1912. In 1966, several wildlife agencies began paperwork for a project to restock the bighorns.

In 1970, an interagency agreement was signed by the state department of fish and game, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. First, a \$25,000, 1,100-acre enclosure was built atop Gilbert's Bluff. A 5,000-gallon water gusher was installed.

On Oct. 23, 1971, eight ewes and two California bighorn rams were live-trapped near the Fraser River in British Columbia. They were injected with penicillin, loaded onto a truck and driven nonstop, 24 hours, to the corral gate. All 10 arrived in good health.

Soon, citizens of Tulelake and Yreka, California, and of Klamath Falls, Oregon, began visiting on weekends. Bighorn-watching from the highway became a weekend pastime.

Four lambs were born the following May, and the transplant seemed to be going well. The herd grew despite setbacks:

• In 1973, two rams were killed by poachers.

• In 1974, seven bighorns died of bluetongue, a goat-carried domestic animal disease.

• In 1975, another domestic animal disease, ecthyma (sore mouth), killed six lambs in one week.

Nevertheless, normal reproduction occurred each year. By 1979, the 8-year-old herd had increased from 10 animals to 42. Biologists were delighted.

In October 1979, project managers agreed it was time to move some animals from the enclosure to other promising bighorn sites. The first was the Nevada-facing slopes of the Warner Mountains east of Alturas, historic bighorn country.

Of the 10 bighorns rounded up for the transfer, six died from the stress of capture. But the 4 survivors, augmented by 10 bighorns from the Sierra Nevada, have grown to about 20 animals today.

On the Fourth of July weekend, 1980, a project worker found a dead ram. A tissue sample was sent to the fish and game department's pathology lab at Sacramento, where a strain of domestic sheep bacterial pneumonia was found. The bighorns had no immunity. Biologists could only pick up the remains. Carcasses were found almost daily.

Futilely, biologists drained water from the gullies, scrubbed them with chlorine and bleach, re-filled them and added an antibiotic to the water. Nothing helped.

On Aug. 23, 1980, a 17-man search team failed to locate a single live bighorn within the enclosure. All were dead. The apparently successful eight-year project had been wiped out in seven weeks.

"I felt like I'd been kicked by a mule," said Weaver. "We all did. It was a sad time."

"Bighorns have an Achilles' heel: pneumonia. Almost every wild bighorn dies of pneumonia. Whatever stresses the animal — old age, bad teeth, lung worm, poor nutrition, dust — results in pneumonia."

"There is strong circumstantial evidence that domestic sheep in the area brought it on. There was a herder in the area. We thought we had a buffer zone between his sheep and the bighorns." They didn't.

SPORTS BRIEFS

East German Swimmers Set Marks

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — East German swimmers set two short-course world records during Sunday's final day of competition at the U.S. International meet here.

Birgit Meineke's 53.99-second performance bettered her own mark of 54.04, set 13 months ago, in the women's 100-meter freestyle. Cornelia Sirch's 2:07.74 for the 200-meter backstroke broke the mark of 2:08.54 she set last month.

The records are for short-course, or 25-meter, pools.

Morgan Wins U.S. Golf in Playoff

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Gil Morgan sank a 22-foot putt on the second extra hole Sunday to win the Tucson Open golf tournament. Morgan (a final-round 67), Curtis Strange (65) and Lanny Wadkins (68) had finished the regulation 72 holes at 9-under-par 271.

Calvin Peete, who had taken a one-stroke lead into the last round, finished with a 71/272, tying him for second with Andy Bean (a 66 Sunday), Fred Couples (66) and Fuzzy Zoeller (68).

On the first playoff hole, Wadkins was short on an eight-foot birdie putt that would have won.

With Strange and Wadkins perching the next hole, Morgan's putt gave him his first PGA tour victory since 1979.

Talbot Takes Squash Crown

TORONTO (UPI) — Mark Talbot defeated fellow American Clive Caldwell, 15-8, 6-15, 15-12, 15-10, here Sunday to win the World Professional Squash Association championship.

Talbot, scrambling and volleying brilliantly, needed just under two hours to defeat the defending champion, who relied on slow, pinpoint shotmaking.

Soccer 'Team America' Progresses

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Soccer Federation has given the go-ahead for Team America, "pending changes and chances for the directors to see the final contract," according to Howard Samuels, chief executive officer of the North American Soccer League.

The team will probably be based in Washington as the U.S. national soccer team for World Cup and Olympic competitions. The contracts between the NASL and investor Robert Lipton of New York were submitted to the USSF board at a meeting Saturday, Samuels said.

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE													
Pacific Division													
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts		W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia	24	12	4	181	122	52	St. Louis	14	24	6	133	172	34
NY Islanders	21	16	7	169	134	49	Detroit	10	23	13	136	169	23
Washington	19	12	11	160	148	49	Edmonton	10	21	8	146	180	20
NY Rangers	22	16	4	175	147	48	Smythe Division						
Pittsburgh	18	14	4	136	109	40	Toronto	22	13	5	225	173	54
New Jersey	6	26	9	118	214	25	Winnipeg	18	19	4	164	173	40
Atlantic Division							Calgary	14	21	7	176	182	39
Boston	25	10	7	178	129	57	Vancouver	14	19	9	151	158	37
Montreal	22	12	8	193	148	52	Los Angeles	14	21	5	126	170	33
Buffalo	19	14	9	168	140	49	Stanley's Results						
Quebec	18	14	4	134	109	40	Buffalo 7, Los Angeles 2 (Rostovsky 7), Sellup 2 (11), Ramsey 2 (5), Miller (6), Follins 4 (72)						
Hartford	10	27	5	141	265	25	(72) Rusakowski (3), Simmer (12),						
Campbell Conference							Philadelphia 6, Hartford 4 (Trotter 12), Allen (14), Howe (13), Barber (14), Prapo 2 (18), Holman (12), Shtler (27), Sullivan 2 (16), Lacroix (13), Neufeld (12),						
North Division							Philadelphia 6, Hartford 4 (Trotter 12), Allen (14), Howe (13), Barber (14), Prapo 2 (18), Holman (12), Shtler (27), Sullivan 2 (16), Lacroix (13), Neufeld (12),						
Chicago	27	10	4	199	142	60	NY Rangers 6, New Jersey 3 (Payette 12), Lefkowitz 2 (12), Dan Mahoney (22)						
Minnesota	21	12	9	177	159	51							

